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PRESIDENTIAL.

The Outlook in Maine Favoring a Great Republican Victory.

Illinois Republicans Gaining in Nearly Every Portion of the State.

The Meaning of Reorganizing the Red-Shirt Mounted Brigades in the South.

What Will Happen There in Case the Democrats Succeed.

Reconciliation Between the Virginia Democratic Factions Considered Hopeless.

Gen. Garfield's Method of Acquiring Practical Information.

Ex-Gov. Cox's Belief in a Sweeping Republican Majority

Some Significant Figures Furnished by an Officer of the Treasury Department.

MAINE.

filled forty appointments in the States of New York and New Jersey, and who has seventy more before him, he stated that it was a notable fact that Republican meetings were better at-tended this campaign than usual, and that the Democratic meetings were small. He stated, also, that in his opinion there was good ground to suppose hat New Jersey would be carried by the Republicans in the Presidential contest. The tariff and labor questions were being pre-sented to the mechanics and arrisans of that State by the campaign speakers in such a man-ner as to

publican gains in New York districts visited by him.

The Academy of Music has been engaged for the meeting in this city on Friday evening next, and Hamilton Fish will preside. Roscoe Conking is expected to make a grand effort on this occasion. The Democrats are also busy preparing for their demonstration, which comes of on Sept. 23. Augustus Schell will preside. Among the Democratic speakers announced are Honatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, Gov. George B. McCleilan, Thomas F. Bayard, Daniel W. Voorbees, John P. Carlisle, George H. Pendleton, Thomas A. Hendricks, James C. E. iglish, of Connecticut, Ben Butler, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. Gen. Hancock has been intited to review the procession. The Democratic campaign fund has been depleted to buy Chinese isniterus, torches, and uniforms and to hire bruss, bands for the occasion. Tammany Hall has charge of the affair, and Irving Hall is already green with envy for fear of being outdone.

ILLINOIS.

TILLINOIS.

DEMOGRATIC BULLDOZING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 12.—A day or two since the announcement was made that the Rev. H.O. Hoffmann, pastor of the First M. E. Church, had been invited to give his experience while laboring as a missionary in the South after the Rebellion. Aithough Mr. Hoffmann has not as yet accepted the invitation, the bare announcement that such an invitation has been taken under advisement has created a flutter of excitement among Democrats and aroused the true buildozing spirit. Threats are freely indulged that if he does consent to address the people upon the subject, Democrats will withdraw from his support. Mr. Aldrich, one of the leading pillars of the church, who has charge of its financial affairs, was interviewed Saturday by a leading Democratic member of Mr. Hoffmann's church and informed that, should Hoffmann attempt to comply with the request to speak, several leading Democratic members of the church would cease to contribute to his support. This effort at intimidation and buildozing, worthy of a place on the pages of "A Fool's Errand," was promptly met by Mr. Aldrich, who said that when the Democracy undertook to buildoze the M. E. Church they "had a bugger contract on their hands than they could fulfill," and that Mr. Hoffmann need not fear that he would be supported by all sensible and reasonable members of the church, of all political views, in carrying out the dictates of his conscience in all things, politics included.

To-night the audience at the First Methodist Church were surprised at the general tone and drift of the sermon of Mr. Hoffmann's two years' appointment, and was of the nature of a farewell, but throughout it bore directly on the question which has caused so much excitement—namely; his proposed political address, and very plainly declared his right to freedom of speech on all

pointment, and was of the nature of a farewell, but throughout it bore directly on the question which has caused so much excitement—namely; his proposed political address, and very plainly declared his right to freedom of speech on all topics. He said that he had always asserted his right to express his views on politics, and always would; that because he was a minister. he was no less a man and citizen; that there was always a class of people of whom Jeff Davis was a good representative, who always cried out, "Let us nione." He did not want to be ostracized because of his malitical notions and his expression of them; and, moreover, that he would not be; that he would a.ways express his political views as he always had. At the Christian Church, whose minister, Eider Van Buskirk, has been privately admonianed also that political silence would perhaps be best, was preached a sermon in which

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1880.

INDIANA.

TNDIANA.

FIED DOUGLASS AT LAPAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—Frederick Douglass, who spoke from the Republican stand in this city last night, was favored with the largest audience of any of the speakers who have thus far visited us. He was the guest of Mr. L. Peerce during his stay in Lafayette. The colored Guards acted as an escort through the main thoroughfares, the white Guards according to them the post of honor. The Hon. Godlove S. Orth introduced Mr. Douglass, who at once launched into a "discussion of the issues of the campaign, making telling points against the Democracy. Unfortunately his voice was in poor condition, and finally failed him. Gov. Gorham, of California, was sandwiched in for a short time, when Mr. Douglass resumed his remarks at considerable length. He made a very pleasing impression on our people, his remarks being so well received,—reminding one of the old stories of Pat, treather was part African he exclaimed. "Och, bloody murther, if a half nagur can talk that way, what could a whole nagur do?"

Mr. Douglass left on the 1 a. m. train for Indianapolis, where he speaks on Monday night, in the Wigwam. In a brief interview with a Tribune reporter, he said he expected to close his canvass with one more speech, and should then leave for home. He takes a very hopeful view of the result, and says that, in this canvass, ballots, like Kossuth's bayonets, are thinking.

Why porter was Insulated by mobo of drunken Democrats during the joint debate between himself and Frank Landers, the mob being led by a prominent county official, has brought to light a little conversation which occurred in this city recently between the Sheriff of Shelby County and a few friends.

The party were discussing the merits and demerits of various candidates. When the candidates for Governor were mentioned, Mr. H. Me-Corkle, Sheriff of Shelby County, in speaking of Porter, said: "It seems that we [meaning the Democrats] can't find anything against this man Porter; but, if

is procable that he will continue to make similar statements in the West relative to that trial. In none of them, however, will be incorporate the following.—from a Maryland country weekly paper entitled the Prince Georgian,—which was

On Feb. 7 the Baltimorean copied from the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald an account, written by its Washington correspondent, of the last days of the lamented Mrs. Surratt, in which the pathetic and off-told story of her brutai murder was related, with a glowing tribute to her only surviving counsel, Mr. John W. Clampitt, undismayed by the dangers that prevented so many of his professional brethren from defending Brs. Surratt, flew to her ausistance upon the first summons: "labored for her day and hight, without the hope of fee or reward"; and, in short, performed services of so unselfish and devoted a character, that he is called by the correspondent "a hero that any profession or country might be proud of."

We regret we are obliged to say (continues the Baltimorean) that there is not the slightest foundation for the story of Mr. Clampitt's lofty unselfishness. We only wish that the last hours of the murdered woman had been cheered by such devoted friendship; but, alas for human nature! truth compels us to say that Mr. Clampitt's firm received \$3,000 for his professional services. A promissory note for that amount was given while Mrs. Anna H. Surratt lay brutally manacled in prison, to which her name was attached, and which bears the indorsement of her daughter, now residing in this city. The note was paid at maturity, and is now in the possession of Prof. Tonry, an eminent chemist of Baltimore. Mr. Clampitt perhaps had a right to his fee, but he certainty has not a right to be regarded as a disinterested hero.

DESPONDENT HANCOCK.

DESPONDENT HANCOCK.

BOW VERMONT APPECTED HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—Maj. Gould, Paymaster in the army, stopping now with his brother-in-law, Col. C. M. A lieu, in Vincennes, Ind., said to-day that he was present at Gen.

Hancock's headquarters when the news came of the Vermont election. Maj. Gould says he watched closely the effect of the news on Gen.

Hancock, who gravely said: "This is not as I wanted it. The campaign was managed badly on our part. If I had had my way I should have put our ablest speakers in Vermont. Not that I expected that we should carry it at all, but in order to keep the Republican majority down in the balance of the North. This is a bad showing for us in the beginning. It demonstrates that the Republicans are holding their own in the North, and that I shall make no gains from the soldiers. Their party is solid in the North." Gen. Hancock, the lajor says, looks gloomy and depressed.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

direction of one governing to the state of the little squad of red themselves to vote for Tilden, and were then allowed to live in ton, and were then allowed to live in d men and young men were enlisted red-shirt mounted clubs; and they ir work "redeeming the country," through the State at all hours of the say, heating negroes, and threatening in they did not pledge themselves Democratic ticket. They sought to the ferrors of the Ko-Klux Klan. Hierence was that the Klan operated But on election-days these clubs did efficient work in fruntening the ne-

the those burst from it a long line of galloping house, bearing builtinuity-dressed men, every one leaning back barchoaded in the saddle, swinging his hat and yelling in chorus. By George! the ubiquitous, frepression, and swittly-moving red-shirt-riders had come! It was explained that, by a surious coincidence, the Democracy had decided to hold their little meeting at the same time and place. No apprehensions of trouble were entertained on this account. About 500 of those who wore the red assembled, including three bodies who same down from Barnwell to visit Capt. Peebles, of Lawtonville, at whose house they were kindly cared for, and their other friends in Humpton. A grand deer hunt had taken place during the morning, and a number of gratiemen had come to the meeting directly from it, not taking the trouble and time that would have been involved in riding by house to leave their shotguns. These instruments were, however, safey stosed to a neighboring house.

Congressman Smalls had been promised as the chief Hepublican speaker, and "the [Democratic] column went forth to meet and greet." him; but he falled to appear. The red-shirts therefore returned, and drew up in line around the public square,—"probably as a mark of respect to their distinguished visitors." the correspondent side. He continued:

"In a few minutes they advanced, their double rank formed abent the shaue of a mulistice,—the open space being occupied by the Badeais, who had packed thomselves closely mout the entwitch formed the stand. Actuated by a natural desire to see and their and company to the blue crowd, like a hure officason snake. The blue people by this time began to become exceedingly blue, as it became evident that one of the old-time incondancy meetings of ignorian sociability. They proposed to go through the performance known as dividing time. Should this not be acceded to, the intention was to attend the Hadioni meeting until its conclusion, and then hold a Democratic return on the same ground. The proposition to divide time was pre

one thing,—a judgment rgainst the negro. This balance be will never be able to settle; comsequently he becomes in effect

A SLAYN OR PEON.

No one will, even if the laws are silent on the subject of allowing another to pay off the debt and take it on the debtor, dare take such action. The common purpose of all will be to force the negro to remain in one place; and no one will have the hardinood to break into a custom that the planters will at once establish.

We are not without proof on this subject now of what the laws will be in the future. On page 25 of the acts of the Alabama Lexislature of 1878-To is an act that requires may person who, for himself or any other person, contracts, engages, or employs, or in any other way induces any laborer to leave the Countries of Dallas, Perry, Butter, Autauga, Wilcox, Washington, Barbour, Marengo, Pike, Montgomery, Covington, Tallapoosa, Hall, Henry, Russell, Lowndes, Green, Elmore, Macon, Tallageda, Shelby, Bibb, Bullock, Lee, and Tusculocus, to pay a license tax of \$100 in each of said counties where such person may contract, etc., with laborers to leave said counties. A violation of this law is made a misdemeaner, with a fine of three times the amount of the license imposed, and imprisonment in the County Jail at hard labor for one year, as a punishment. This act is only a necessary of the protection of the negro.

It may be asked, How are white Republicans to be made to suffer? In the first place, all they have is here, and they are white Republicans to be made to suffer? In the first place, all they have is here, and they are white Republicans to use and counties and counties a main to made to suffer? In the first place, all they have is here, and they are white Republican above overything clss, except, perhaps, a carpet-bagger, bocause, they say, we teach the ugro that he is a free man, and make him impediments that the National issue may have the negro that he is a free man, and make him one of them was hert, a conviction and severe punishment in the courts would A SLAVE OR PEON.

All of the manufacturing interests of the North will sink under the hands of the Democrats South. They are determined to humble and lower the North, and they will find means

All of the manufacturing interests or the North will sink under the hands of the Democrats South. They are determined to humble and lower the North, and they will find means to do it when the opportunity comes.

As I have already said, the South is now more united in their determination to rule or ruin the Government than they ever were. If they rule it, their rule will be the ruin of the North; and, if they can't rule it, they will ruin. And, unless something is done to cheek them short up, it would have been better to let them go in 1861 without trouble. For they will, even after all the loss of life and treasure, have socomplished their purpose. The North will learn this only when it is too late, I fear, to save themselves or us.

If it is asked, Where are the Union men of 18617—the answer is, that, by the mistaken course of magnanimity to the Southern Secession traitors, at the cost of the Union men of the South, by the Republican party, and by giving the negre the right to vote, those Union men have been

DRIVES FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY and their love of the Union into alignment with the Secession leaders that they at that time cordially hated. No distinction was made, when the War ended, between a Union man and a Secessionist, unless it was perhaps that the latter was better treated. In fact, to be a Union man here now is to be in disgrace: and to have been an enemy of the Government is to be sure of reward and promotion. To have held a Confederate commission is a letter of fredit, and demands a place now in the Government had confederate stried to destroy.

The ignorant whites of the South and they are kept full of hatred to the Government hybeing told that negro has been made their equal. In this way they are controlled, and can be by this means used for any purpose.

Giving the negro the right to vote, together with the failure to make any distension between Union men and Secessionists, have made nearly all the will be unred into birds of proy; and, while we will suffer here as we have done, the North

That party is macadamizing the way to rid the country of Sambo suffrage:
And Van Manning, of Mississippi (my own proud Mississippi), has a bill before Congress that will do that very thing, and do if up brown.
The bill in question provides for the appointment of a round dozen additional United States.
When the Supreme Bench is thus revolutionized it will be Democratic by a majority that will make your bead whirl—if that is the complexion of the coming Administration.
The whole
Cut and
Long-tail
Of the Reconstruction laws will thereupon be reconsidered by that body, and sent spinning to H—l in a hand-basket.
The Democratic party (in Presidential Convention assembled) has lust piedged itself anew to its "ancient dootrines and traditions."
What were and are those "doctrines and traditions."

selves. If it hadn't been for the unconstitutional measures conferring suffrage upon Sambo, your party would have been off the hooks long

may be.

The Senegambians of Scuth Carolina, Louisians. Florida, and perhaps one or two other States of this section, constitute a majority of the population thereof.

If they hadn't been energetically assured (in some cases) in 1876 that the tops of their d—d heads would be blowed off if they dared to yote.

Will tell you the same thing to a t-y-ty.
So.
If our party wants to make a copper of capital out of the
Sx7 Infamy.—
The bischest infamy ever perpetrated in an enlightened land.—
It must take the same grand, hird ground that it took in 1858, and declare the devil-begotten Amendments illegal and of no effect.
I see that there be
Jack-fools
In Washington who predict that Mississippi will give a Garfield majority this fall;
But their prophecies are not worth a rectangular rap.

But their prophecies are not worth a rectangular rap.

Republicanism is key-cold in that State. It's Dead,
Dead, and
Delivered,
So to speak.
The din, rattle, and uproar of the campaign have commenced, and orders are being issued thereaway that have the shap and jingle of brainess.

have commenced, and orders are being issued there way that have the snap and jingle of business.

You have heard of a few;
"Let the Mississuppi Plan be restored?"
"Put on your red shirts!"
"Let the ride begin!"
These are only the polite preliminaries.
I speak from observation and experience.
Podgers,
Dodgers, and
Fugacious frog-hoppers
Of Conservatism will tell you that this will be a duil and peaceful campaign in the Solid South.
But. novertheless, now instanding, it will be,
"Wake up snaix and craw!"
For all that—if the rapparees of Radicalism try to hurl us headlong under the heels of our helots.
They will find that the builets of our laddy-bucks are as unerzing as the dart of Procris;
Just as they were down at Coffeeville (hiss.) the other day—sh, boss?
The Icilows who pretend that the South wants to
Swap spit
With the North;—
Who pretend that we have forgotten and forgiven the past,—
Constitute the lowest stratum of Southern scelety.

given the past.—
Constitute the lowest stratum of Southern scelety.
Many of them kept step with the Radical party in the Reconstruction times, while I was derying Radical mobe in Onio for the immortal principles that i advocate to-day;
Others skulked in the fems and forests of the South throughout the bloody battle-years of 1851-48;
Others are trying to sneak into office on their hind legs by pretending to love, and be ioli to, the Union, the Constitution, and the Phlag,
That they fought against with swords and builets, spit upon, transpled under boof and heel, and curse in their private conversations to-day, a is the Unbanged murderers, the Unbanged murderers, the Pimpled pimps, the Lecherous nigger-traders and breeders, the beastly Bloats,
Builty-rants,
Blackguards,
Bunners, and
Blackings
Of Okolons, whom I have stready condescended to kick in public, just as I should condescend to kick a manny mongrel that should snap and snari at my heels.

They and the War Democracy of Yankeedom are silves from the same head of Limburger theseso.

are effices from the same head of Lampurger choese.

In common with all that is good, and pure, and grand in the Democratic party, look down upon them as stars look down upon a doughill. They are Horn-mad and Howing Because I will not indorse and identify myself with their Bneaking Smake-in-the-grass Policy.

Rings and
Tingles
To the stars, some of these same, identical
perjurers were the most prominent participants
in that indignation meeting at Okolona on the
sist of July, the indignation meeting held to
Slander and

Slander and
Beslime
Me, because I had written the truth, the whole
truth, and nothing but the truth concerning the
percentage of the party—a party for which I will
proudly east my vote this I all, as I have unerringly cast it in the past.
Liars in the face of the good God over us that
they were and are, they know that Okolona would
be Radical, that Mississippi would be Radical,
that half the Bouth would be Radical,

If wasn't for Red-shirt riders, Tissue ballots, Salubrious shotguns, and All the appliances of skulduggery while the counting of the votes is in progress.

With three cheers and a Bengal tiger for Hancock, the Right of Secession and Repeal, I am Thine for Democracy and the Right, WILL H. KERNAN.

A WORD FOR ENGLISH.

A WORD FOR ENGLISH.

THE ADVICE GIVEN INDIANA GREENBACKERS BY THE "NATIONAL VIEW."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The National View contains an appeal to the Greenbackers of indiana to stand together. The article thus deals with Mr. English:

"Mr. English, on the other hand, like the sturdy old cent per cent that he is, comes to the fray with money, and it must be conceded with some available, if bombastic, brains; but most of all, money—blenty of money—potfula, panfuls, and handfuls. He jubliantly assures Mr. Barnum he can cover his estate with doliars, and if he doesn't run over any poor man's "young one" in the campaign will not lose a cent for damages.

"Are you in the mipority? Make that minority the instrument with which to block the way of your foss. Are you without money? Let fervor take its piace and prove that faisehood nevery et spoke for pay as truth will for truth's sake. Let the names of your candidates be to you watchwords for the fight, and let the belis of heaven ring out their old glory for 'truth, justice, liberty, and fraternity.' Let the poor man who values the lives of his children, who would keep a shelter over their heads and food to fill their mouths, see to it that no one of them casts a vote for this man, whose life has been spent in robbing them of soth. Let English see that the men whom he has oppressed will rise up in judgment against him mand against the party which makes of such men their leaders, and whose principles are his principles. Every vote given to Hancock and English is a vote for National banks, for usuring farmer who votes for them wotes to put his farm under mortgage, and his children in servitade to usury."

is daily becoming more critical of the Democracy. To-day it reads the South a lecture of which the following is a specimen:
"We tell the Southern men plainly that the probabilities are just now largely in favor of kepublican success, and the Solid South is helping towards this more than any other element of the canvass. If the South were broken up into its natural-political divisions now, and if it

"True Southern statesmanship requires not a solid, but a conspicuously divided South. This the Herald has often told its Southern readers. The Democratic party began to go into the minority as soon as the South became solid, and it is probable that is will remain in the minority just as long as it is cambered with a Solid South. The great Northwest favor a liberal tariff. Free ships and economy in administration would drop the Republicans this year, but the Solid South will keep that great tier of States on the Republican side. Nor is this unnatural, or even unjust. What good reason of public policy can any Southern man give for the solidity of the South?

"Our advice to Southern men is to encourage the independent movement everywhere in their State; to use every effort to divide rather than units the white vote; to send Senators Bayard, Hampton, Butler, Lamar, and other of their best men to canvass in such States as Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indians; to form two parties in the South with intelligence and property in each, and to make sure in this way that whichever party has the National Government Southern statesmanship. The present policy is mere purblind folly, and leads to still further disaster and disappointment."

NOTES.

Gen. Grant has weather the following lates and the southern statesmanship. The present policy is mere purblind folly, and leads to still further disaster and disappointment."

GEN. GRANT TO GOV. BOUTT.

Gen. Grant has written the following letter to ex-Gov. Routt of Caiorado, under date of Ang. 29:

"Mrs. Grant has made up her mind not to leave Galena until we break up for the winter. I must go, however, nearly continually to attend State and county fairs, soldiers' reunions, political meetings, etc. The Republicans seem to feel great confidence in carrying New York and Indiana. If they do we are safe, and another four years will probably see the breaking up of the Democratic party and the organization of two National parties exercising the franchise freely, without fear, in all sections alike. Yours truly,

THE DEMOCRACY THE ENERY OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trebuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—A North Carolina Republican very shrewdy says that the Democratic party is the enemy of the Southern people, and he thus summarizes his reasons:

"I In every case where the Republican Constitutions, under which the Southern States were reorganized and admitted to the Union, have been amended by Democratic Conventions, the rights and powers of the people have been abridged. We have an example in North Carolina: the power to choose County Commissioners, Magistrates, and School Committees has been taken from the people.

"2. The Policy of that party hinders the introduced, and the work of the poor. Witness the character of the public schools of North Carolina, and the wicked dealing with the School bill by the last Legislature of that State.

"4. The Democratic party is the enemy of the South, because its treatment of, the laboring people is driving them out of the South, and in flicting a wrong on them that is irreparable."

If capital is not introduced, if immigration is stopped, if the laboring people are driven from the State, it is remarkable that the census-returns show an increase.

A RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION SOLIDLY REPUBLICADE.

A RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION SOLIDLY REPUBLICADE, and application to the children of the South of the entire sect throughout the world, as well a

FOREIGN

Particulars of the Birth of the Spenish Infanta Last Saturday.

Imposing Ceremonials Attending This Long Anticipated Royal Event.

The Sultan of Turkey Makes General Change in His Cabinet.

Serious Insurrection Reported to Have Occurred at Herat, Afghanistan.

British Troops Moving to the Support of Various Important Positions.

SPAIN.

THE ROYAL BABY.

Special Cable.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—On Friday night, during a small remine of the Royal family in the Royal Palace, Queen Christina became somewhat indisposed. From that hour her condition became disposed. From that hour her condition became more and more serious, and it was thought that at last the supreme hour was approaching. There had been so many disappointments and miscalculations, however, that it was not until about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday that the Austrian physician in charge publicly gave his opinion that the condition of her Majesty was a certain indication of her approaching confinement. The intelli-

charge publicly gave his opinion that the condition of her Asperoaching confinement. The intelligence was, of course, in a short time communicated to nearly the whole city, and as the welcome news spread it was only natural that the populace should have been attracted to the Palace. People of all classes stayed on the Palace and the crowd slowly increased until the afterneon, when it was known that the Palace messenger had been ordered off at halfpast 4 to summon the Ministers. Hours passed, the crowd increased as the intelligence went abroad, until by nightfall the environs of the Palace presented a very animated scene.

DIRECTLY OUREX CHRISTISA VELT the symptom of travail her Austrian physician advise dthe Duke of Sexto, the Lord Chamberlain, who immediately ordered the commanding officer of the hislberdiers of the Guard to send eighty messengers to request the instant attendance at the Palace of the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and the native personages named by Royal order to be present at the birth. Before their arrival, King Alfonso, exQueen Isabella, the Princess of Asturias, the Archduchess Isabella, and the ladies of the Royal household had assembled in the bedchamber of the Queen, with the Austrian physician in another room. Close by were the two wet nurses from Santanda, in their pretty costumes of velvet skirts and bodices, braided with gold and silver.

The interior of the Palace was a scene of great.

wet nurses from Santanda, in their pretty cotumes of velvet skirts and bodices, braided with
gold and sliver.

The interior of the Palace was a scene of great
animation. The Guards came to occupy the
gates and line the staircase and ante-chamber.
Then came the grandees, chamberiains, and
military household, who, in the uniforms, filled
the galleries. Anxious expectation was on
every countenance as carriage after carriage
arrived with personages, native and foreign, all
appearing in full uniform except the United
States and South American representatives.
The Lord Chamberlain conducted them to the
ante-chamber next to the chamber of the Queen.

12 WAS A BRILLIANY ASSEMBLAGE
of the flower of the Spanish bobility, Marshals
and Generals, Knights of noble and military
orders in medieval cloaks and rich costumes,
Judges, prelates, civil and military authorities,
the Mayor and Aldermen of Madrid, forming a
striking contrast with Senators and Deputies
in plain evening dress. Amid the
spiendid ceromonial that revived all the
gorgeous ediquet of the House of Bourbon in the Eighteenth Century, motionless
as statues in the doorway stood the halberdiers
and musketeers in gala costume of the time of
Louis XV. Busy curiosity relgaed in the briliiant gathering, and the most intense anxiety
was felt for the Royal sufferer in the bedchamber, until the Austriam physician was at last

able to inform King Alfonso that

THE QUEEK WAS HAPPLY DELIVERED.

The ancient usages of Ape monarchy required that directly after the borth the doors of the Edonamber should be thrown ones to let the King present his child to the easembly in the antechamber, and alfonso strictly conformed to this practice. A few minutes after the Lord Chamberlain had amounced the dwent to the distinguished personages the King entered, bearing himself, on a five grant to the distinguished personages the King entered, bearing himself, on a five grant to grant the veil that covered the Royal infant was raised and every one looked at the child, a strong, healthy baby Princes. King Alfonso received hearty congratulations, especially from the foreign envoys and Ministers. Before any one departed the Minister of Grace and Justice prepared a deed recording the birth, and it was sirned by many witnesses according to precedence. Then a solemn fe Doum for the happy recovery of the Queen was sung in the chapel of the Pulnet the duringle Primate and the Fundament of the Queen was sung in the chapel of the Pulnet the duringle Primate and the Fundament of the Child the Duchess Medina de Las Torres, the chief roverness, conveyed her to apartiments which had been prepared in the story below the Royal bedchamber, and consisting of an antechamber, salon, and bedroom for two wet nurses, together with a bedroom for two returns and sofas. In the wardrobe immense chests are filled with magnificent lace, made in Madrid and abroad, from patterns prescribed by Queen isabelia and the Archduchess is large, and furnished very simply, with Crecome to King Alfonso twenty-three years ago.

THE BERGER MARKER OF THE PRINCESS.

Is large, and furnished very simply, with Crecome to the subject of the Princess was bore at about 9 o'clock Settunday night. According to succenturies ago for Santo Domingo, and was brought down from a cele

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN.
INSURRECTION IN HERAT.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.—Intelligence is received here that a serious insurrection has broken out in Herat and the Governor of the city murdered. Ayoob Khan, accompanied by his principal officers and several hundred horsemen, has passed Seamindwar on his way to Herat.

BRITISH TROOFS NOVING.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vicercy of India telegraphs that Maj. MacGrezor's brigade marched from Candahar on the 8th inst. to ease the pressures there with regard to supplies. Gen. Roberts accompanies Maj. MacGrezor, and will meet Gen. Sandamen at Kalla Abdulla to discuss the question relative to the transportation of supplies between Sibi and Candahar.

THE EVACUATION OF CANDAHAR. The belief that the evacuation of Candaha would be the abandonment of all the fruits of the war has now become almost universal india. GUNS TO BE RECOVERED.

The New Candahar dispatch mays: "The force to start for Kushki-Nakkud on Friday was to recover six guns abandoned by Wall's THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Times Calcutta corresponde at authoritatively denies that the Viceroy dictated the strategy leading to Gen. Burrows defeat, or that disagreements existed between the Viceroy and Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BLACKBURN, Sept. Iz.—At a meeting of the Wages Committee last night it was decided to bring out Acerington or Great Harward on strike, but the final decision was postponed pending further shop-meetings of weavers at the beginning of the week.

PATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The train from Waterloo Station, London, for Hampton Court, came in collision with an engine last night. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

VARIOUS. LONDON, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Ragusa was received at Paris this evening stating that 6,000 Montenegrins, with eight cannon, are on their way to Dulcigno, and are resolved to fight if resisted.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The King and Queen of Precee and Crown Prince of Austria have ar-BUSSIAN CBUISERS.

HONOLULU IN AN UPROAR. The King Forced to Back Down, and Mr. Celeus Casar Morene Ordered to Leave the Kingdom. Son Francisco Chronicis. HONOLULU, Aug. 19.—Within the past few days this island Kingdom has passed through

HONOLULU, Aug. 19.—Within the past few days this island Kingdom has passed through an important phase in its existence. The King has executed a coup d'état in the laterest of one Ceisus Cesar Moreno, a foreign adventurer unfavorably known in the United States, and, under the pressure of the Diplomatic Corps, has receded from his action. On Saturday last, the lith inst, it pleased his Majesty to prorogue the Legislative Assembly which had been in session eighty-five days. Shortly after the procupation, ench of the Ministers received au order to resign his portfolio without delay. The excitement was

cause dissolved the late Ministry and without while they had the confidence of the Laguer and has appointed in their states a Ministry land of the country at large, and has appointed in their stead a Ministry landing one Celsus C. Moreno, a stranger and foreign adventurer, who has identified himself with interests bostile and who has neither the confidence of the Community, are confidence in the property of the Hawaian Kingston of the community, are

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Young Ruffian at Rockford Shot and Killed by a Policeman.

Discovery of a Man in Kentucky Who Disappeared Fourteen Years Ago,

And for Whose Imputed Murder as Indianian is Now under Death

A Party of Kentucky Cousins Engage in a Fatal Shooting Affray.

A FATAL SPREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 12.—A most horrible and arthing affair occurred in this city this marning at 2:30 o'clook, which resulted in Ed Ryan startling affair occurred in this city this onering at 2:30 o'clock, which resulted in Ed Ryan being shot. A party of young men, consisting of Matthew and Edwin Ryan, Thomas McGray, Elmer Fisher, and a Chicago boy named Money, who had become more or less intoricated, was going down South Main street, and when per Emerson, Foliott & Co.'s warehouse encountered the night watchman. The men were requested to make less noise. This they refused to do, so, being an Assistant Marshal, the watchman attempted an arrest. At this point all pitched at the watchman, and would have come out best had it not have been for the appearance of two other watchmen, who helped him out of the difficulty. The boys became enraged and fired. The watchmen in self-defense returned the shot, one ball taking effect in Ryan's right third, causing fatal bleeding. After receiving the wound he ran about ten rods, when he fell, and died in fifteen minutes afterwards. When he was picked up a huge stone was found in his pocket. A coroner's jury was impaneled in-mediately, and, after bearing all the restimony, rendered a verdict to the effect that he "came to his death by a pistol shot fired by the night watchmen on the Water-Power in the faithful discharge of their duty as policemen."

A FATAL QUARREL.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12.—An Owenton spit to the Courier-Journal says: "A very as shooting affray occurred at a pienie about enteen miles from here yesterday. The difference between some drunken boys over trivial matter, which, before its terminaties volved three brothers named Smith and a brothers named Hammond, and a half two of Hammond's named Barnard Acre, shooting was general, and indulged in both parties, but the Smiths proved expert with weapons. Acre, a boy of 1s was shot in the head and instantly killed his three half provens. Hammonds, we

MISAPPROPRIATED FUNDS but upon being confronted by Chief Gordon, of the Metropolitan Railway C police, to whom he was known, he ad-identity. He will have a hearing be United States Commissioner to-morrow

A REMARKABLE CASE.

BYANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.—J. M. Nim

James Millis passed through the city toroute to Somerset, where a brother of Ni
in jail under sentence of death for the
of Millis, who disappeared mysteriousl

DR. BUCHANAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Dr. John Buchanan, the bogus diploma vender of this city, who was arrested in St. Chair, Mich., last Thursday, arrived here this morning and was locked up in Moyamensing.

THE WESTERN WAY.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 12—Yesterday a hard character known as Nickel Smith was taken from his home by a committee and hanged for a rape committed on a small girl last Wednesday.

KILLED BY A COACHMAN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—About midnight
Saturday John Johnson, a colored coachman,
killed Samuel Williams, also colored.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—1 a. m.—For remusees and the Ohio Valley stationary or failing, followed by rising barometer, southwest vering to cooler north or west winds, partly cloudy weather, numerous rains.

For the Lower Lake region, higher barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly local rains in the eastern portion.

For the Upper Lake region, higher barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly local rains in the eastern partion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Caveland. Section 5. Sandusky, Toledo, Section 4. Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, and Section 3.

Cautiomary off-chore signals continue as Indianola.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. II.

Tims. Bor. Ther. Hu Winds. Vel. 8.5., Wester.

Ciss. 70. 20.07 61 71 S. W. 4 ... Fair. 1 in m. 20.08 61 71 S. W. 4 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 61 65 W. 9 Lit rein. 1 in m. 20.08 65 55 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 55 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 55 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 55 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 1 in m. 20.08 65 65 W. 12 ... Cissely. 2 in m. 20.08 65 65

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BOB IN

One of His Rec

An Address F Wit, Logic

the Class of

Not B

Col. Robert G. Inger bis wit and eloquence is anism in Maine. He 10,000 people at Lewist the manner in which is best be gathered from itself, which is as follo LADIES AND GENTLE

n, the grandest and l
voice, "Bully for
ad when I speak of
rth, East, and West ountry that are not arts of this country is

[Tremendous applause appoint the South to Mot 'No."] Will you there a Democrat here man stands so chars speech in Alabema? I not going to put mysel, where there is no law, and the longer the le Maine is a good piace. Bepublican try it in A he'll get Ku-Kluxed, and see how soon he'll lag to draw voters aw party!

hassachusetta has betve this right, the power. (Loud applian raey in the South, be beings. They are me were a legal-tender is the kind of aristoc I sometimes feel lik North because she al the time to come whe is proud because his is a Southern man is was a siaveholder. The week will be as proud because his is a Southern man is was a siaveholder. The week will be as proud the save as they identify the save your souts the save as they identify the save as they identify the save whey the men your ballot-box? I save the platter what you spianse.] Do you wan lons, and the nurde your ballot-box? I save the your ballot-box?

ulidoxing? The state of the sta

LOCAL POLITICS.

The First and Third Congressional

District Conventions To-

All Indications Point to the Nomi-

nation of Aldrich and

Day.

L QUARREL.

BIATED FUNDS. the Metropolitan Railway Savings Bank of England Y MURDERED.

AN OFFICER.

opt. 12.—In a disturbance late
ton, Ky., the police undertwo or three colored men.
Saunders, resisted, and was
killed, it is supposed, by Of-

PUCHANAN.

opt. 12.—Dr. John Buchanan,
vender of this city, who was
ir, Mich., lest Thursday, arorning and was looked up in

ESTERN WAY.
Sept. 12—Yesterday a hard
as Nickel Smith was taken
committee and hanged for a
a small girl last Wednesday. Y A COACHMAN.

"Sept. 12.—About midnight mann, a colored coachman, ams, also colored.

WEATHER.

IMP SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH
18-1 a. m.—For Temessee
y stationary or falling, folarometer, southwest veering
r west winds, partly cloudy
rains.
ke region, higher barometer,
in the eastern portion.
ke region, higher barometer,
in the eastern portion.
ke region, higher barometer,
in the eastern partion.
Ississippi and Lower Missouri
rometer, stationary or lower
to west winds, partly cloudy

ontinue nearly stationary.
als continue at Cleveland.
ky, Toledo, Section 4, Port
and Haven, and Section 3.
core signals continue at In-

Imum, 54. L. ORSERVATIONE. ORIOAGO, Sept. 12—10:13 p. m.

One of His Recent Characteristic Speeches Away Down in Maine.

BOB INGERSOLL.

An Address Full of Eloquence, Wit, Logic, and Sound Sense. Ingersell's Idea of the People to Whom

the Government Should Be . Trusted.

Also the Class of People to Whom the Collection of the Revenue Should

Ollection of the Bevenue Should

Not Be Trusted.

Oll. Robert G. Ingersoll has been contributing its wit and eloquence to the cause of Republication in Maine. He addressed a grathering of 1800 people at Lewiston last Friday night, and the manner in which he entertained them can best be gathered from a perusal of the speech meri, which is as follows:

Ladies and Gestlands:

Ladies and Gestlands of the speech meri. In other words, they don't believe in being governed at all. (Laughter.) The question of must settle is, whether our Government shall be preserved or not. That is the question for its and the North must decide it. The Republicant Democratic party is perfectly bad. I admit that there are thousands of good Democrats, and then are thousands of only bad Ilemocrats, and there are thousands or only good Republicans.

Now I think this is a good country. If 90, I am bound to do all I can to preserve it; i am bound to do all I can to preserve it; if any to the properties of the propertie

mppy; unless they have plenty to eat and to wear? Now I believe that in OUR COUNTRY

we're got more kind husbands, more good women, that we wear better clothee, and that our clothes fit us better on an average [great laughter] than in any other country on the globe. We ve got more information. We know more things about more things. We've got greate charity and a fuller sense of justice than any other people on the face of the globe. Now how is it we've got a good Government? We've taken the failures of all other routions! We've taken the failures of all other countries! And of their paupers we've made grander men than the nobility they've left behind them in their old countries. [Applause.]

I believe in a country where every man has an equal chance. That's the reason why I work for the Republican party. Now, if there's anything that's dear to an American citizen it's the right of free speech! (Loud applause.] The grand reason is that every human being has a right to the public ear. If a man cannot speak, others cannot hear. The right of free speech is the price-ses gem of the human soul. [Applause.] And a man that don't allow another man the right of free speech, if all the results of free speech are to be reversed by fraud. What's the use of rhe sounsel on one side of a case to address a jury, if, before he commences, the jury has been longit? What's the use to try a man, if, after he's tried, he's taken out and hung by a mob? [Laughter.]

This is a Government of liberty regulated by

it's a great deed to die for one's country! But bugster!

This is a Government of liberty regulated by law. This is a Government founded on reason. This is a Government founded on reason. This is a Government where the people have honest thought on every subject. The man who has these privileges himself and is not willing to accord them to others is a barbarian. I believe it. So do you! [Applause.] I'm not going to say a word them to others is a barbarian. I believe it. So do you! [Applause.] I'm not going to say a word to exclude my Democratic hearers. They believe it as well as I do. [Laughter.] it makes no natter what they say with their mouth. Inside, her'll swear to it! [Uncontrollable laughter.] when a man hears what he knows to be true, he feels it, no matter what he says. I'm not going to say a word that a Democrat will dispute. Is there a Democrat who denies the common right of free speech? He dare not say it! Is there a Democrat who denies the common right of free speech? He dare not say it! Is there a Democrat who denies the right to talk and breathe in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there a Democrat who denies the right to talk and breathe in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! Is there and preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! I show a provide the preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! I show a preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! I show a preache in one common nir? He dare not say it! I show

pinuse.] Do you want the Chalmers, the Hamptons, and the murderers of Coushatta to hold four ballot-box? I guess not! [Cheers.]

MR. CHALMERS

somes here to Maine, and the people of Maine terrard it as an honor to theimselves that they allow him to waste their air without opposition! Let a Republican go down into the Shoestring District in Mississippi and try to express his sentiments and see how long he can stay there! We want an honest vote, and after an honest vote want an honest vote, and after an honest vote want an honest vote count. Come a little hearer home, now! [Laughter.] Do you want he bemocrats of Maine to count your votes for you? Of course I don't know much about your ceal affairs. I know enough to make me blush to think that Maine had men that were guilty of the great treason of last winter! [Great tippinuse.] I know enough to know that areat crime has made the cheeks of Maine red with the bectic flush of shame. The only way low wipe it off is to give Gov. Davis at least 10,000 or 18,000 majority in September! [Cheers.] You must tell the whole country that Maine is a state of law-abiding people, and that no great trime can go unpunished. You must declare to the world that in your State every vote shall be konestly counted and honestly declared. You must do that much to save the honor of your State. Honest Greenbackers and Democrats, you must vote the Republican ticket this fail for the honor of your State. No use for you to vote the your man; he won't be elected. [Cheers that house for your man; he won't be elected. [Cheers that house for your man; he won't steel a baliot-box. There are thousands of honest hemocrats who wouldn't steel a baliot-box. There are thousands of honest hemocrats who wouldn't steel a baliot-box. There are thousands of honest hemocrats who wouldn't steel the shroud that covered a dead man. Mr. Good Democrats who wouldn't rob a henrost; who wouldn't steel a baliot-box. There are thousands of honest hemocrats who wouldn't steel the sarroud that covered a dead man. Mr. Good

stitutional amendments; the men who tried to keep the negro in the chains of slavery! Is it possible that that is the same party who now passes a resolution about the "right preservative of all rights"? I suess it is the same old party! [Great saughter.]

This reminds me of the story about the man who wanted to buy a family horse. He went into a Boston stable, and the keeper showed him a handsome bay. "Oh, that one won't do for me I want one that's handsome, spritted, and afte," said the man. The dealer brought out another horse. "Oh, he's too logy," hald the man. Then they came along to a handsome gray. "There," said the dealer, "is a horse! wouldn't part with. I keep it for my wife. She thinks more of him than he does of me! You know Gen. Banks has a steel engraving of the horse that George, Washington rode. Well, horsemen who have seen that pleture say that this horse looks exactly like that one." "Yes," said the man looking at the horse's teeth, "I'll be d—d if I don't believe it is the same horse." [Tremendous laughter.]

So I find it is the same party, precisely. I can't trust it. Why? Because I want free speech. I want an honest ballot. And what else have we got to have in this country? We have not to have in this country? We have not to have in this country?

What else have we got to have in this coun

si, 20,000,000 of bonds. Are we going to let them collect it? [Cries of "No."] Of course not. No sensible man would!

Another thing. We've got to make our money. On this point I differ with some Republicans. I am in favor of a double standard, because this is the greatest silver-producing country on the carth. We want a National money. I want to say a few words to Greenbackers. They have done a great deal of good. They have opened the way to our examination of the whole question. The Greenbackers made resumption possible. They went into every school district in the country and stuck to it that the greenback was the best money in the world. [Laughter.] And they convinced so many of it that, when they were offered gold, they said, "No; we want greenbacks." If we all had demanded our gold resumption would have been impossible. But we preferred greenbacks. I want to thank the Greenbackers for that much! Having accomplished that, I think their mission is ended. [Laughter.]

No man can calculate the grandeur of this country from "35 to resumption. Oh, my friends, it's a great deed to die for one's country! But I think there is the greatest heroism in living for a thing! There's no glory in digging potatoes. You don't wear a uniform when you're picking up stones. You can't have a band of music when you dig potatoes! [Prolonged laughter.] In 1873 came the great crash. We staggered over the desert of bankrupty. No one can estimate the anguish of that time. Millionaires found themselves paupers. Palaces were exchanged for hovels. The aged man, who had spent his life in hard labor, and who thought he had accumulated enough to support himself in his old age, and leave a little something to his children and grand-children, found they were all beggars. The highways were filled with tramps.

where the control will be shown to get the all water properties of the control of

erament or noti That's why I want you to think carefully on these things.

Another thing. We want to trust the Government to the best people. Now, the best State in the South is Georgia. In that State oriminals are rented out to task-masters, like siaves, for \$10 or \$11 apiece. They have overseers. They have the power of life and death over those men. They can shoot them down. They violate the laws of deceancy. They chain men and women together. The death-rate in the prisons of the North. It's a monument to Northern charity and honesty. In one of the North is about I per cent per annum. There's something that I like in the North. It's a monument to Northern charity and honesty. In one of those Georgia camps the death-rate was 30 per cent. In another 40 per cent. In one of them it reached 50 per cent. In another it run up to II per cent per month! (Sensation.) Those are the kind of people Northern Democrats will get on their knees to please in power. Robert Alistod, as good a man as ever breathed brought their atrocklies to light. He went back to Georgia, and was assasinated!

They're the kind of men honest Democrats want to support; that the Greenbackers want to tip to. (Laughter.) And Georgia is the best State in the South. Her bonds are worth the most. I ask whether they're the people to be trusted with this Government!

THE SOUTHERN CHURCH
has no respect for men's rights. Good Northern men and women have gone South and taken letters from Northern churches. In the House of God they have been refused the Sacramental bread. Recollect it! There's not anybody in the South who will some thing, and that is tho respect ourselves. There's not anybody in the South who will admit that there ever was a Northern greatement or lady. Why? They won't admit that inbor is honorable. I like the North because it respects its industry. There's only one way to make them respect us, and that is to respect ourselves. There's only one way to not any to make them respect us, and that is to respect ourselves. There's only one way to m

A PRIEST'S ELOPEMENT.

North because it respects its industry. There's its to respect ourselves. There's control and its to correct the footh. That is to hold fast to our work of the control of

glish, and was very entertaining in ner conversation. The grocer said further that he thought
they visited his house more than any other in
the place, and hence he knows as much, if not
more, about them than any of the citizens.

The reporter then asked him how old they
were, and he said that the lady was apparently
about 24 years of age, and the gentleman would
be taken for about 33 or 34, although he might
have been older.

As was said before, the stories in regard to
them are various, and considerable doubt was
manifested from the first as to whether they
were man and wife. The lady was a fine musician, according to common report, and was said
to have employed a good deal of her time in
playing upon a fine organ ornamenting their
house, which was well furnished in other respects, and all of which remains in the house.

Crud is said to have been in West Covington
again about 9 o'clock last night, for the supposed purpose of arranging all matters connected with his astonishingly short stay in the
place.

ONION-RAISING IN SCOTT COUNTY, 10WA,

posed purpose of arranging all matters connected with his astonishingly short stay in the place.

ONION-RAISING IN SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. DAYENPORT, Ia., Sept. 10.—Everybody eats onions in Davenport and Scott County. Everyfoody seems to like them, though it would make little difference whether they liked them or not,—they would have to eat them anyway, as a matter of self-defonse. A dish of raw onions and vinegar is quite ascommon in one household as another; and wilf not? The onions are produced bere in the most luxuriant growth, and one not eating them would be as much out of place as a lady in a smoking-ear, while eating them secures one against the smell of his neighbor's onion-laden breath.

As I before said, the onion grows luxuriantly. In the sping and summer one may see long rows of green stretching out over sometimes twenty-five acres of ground. The rows are a foot apart; and one always feels glad that he doesn't own an onion-patch, when he sees the tired weeder, with bended, aching back, ro up and down the long rows at his seemingly endless task. But, nevertheless, some of these onion-patches are good investments. The average yield is about 350 bushels per acre, and the average price about 75 cents per bushel. Two hundred dollars per acre, or \$2,000 for a ten-acre patch, is not so bad.

Walking out of r warm day about onion-harvest time, one's olfactories will be greeted, sometimes long before he reaches a patch of these fragrant bulbs, with a scent-laden breeze which reminds him of beef-steak smothered in onions frying over a brisk fire,—another favorit dish with the inhabitants of this section; but the smell is not caused by cooking onions,—only by the long heaps, clear across a ten-acre patch, piled up in rich pink winrows, of beautiful onions just pulled. No wonder one likes orions after seeing this sight. And then the wagons touded, sometimes twenty of them, coming into town in procession, will surprise a stranger not a little.

This is the champion oni

ONE WOMAN IN TWO DIVORCE CASES.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—The suit for divorce of Jennie Lame vs. Jephtha Lame was yesterday dismissed at plaintiff's cost. The complaint of the plaintiff alleged that the defendant was serving out a State-prison sentence at Jefferson City, Mo. But while Mrs. Lame was seeking a divorce in one court, George W. Reynolds was in quest of a like decree of separation in the other court from Jennie Reynolds. A little reportorial investigation brought to light the fact that the woman who was the plaintiff in one court, seeking separation from Jephtha Lame, was also the woman defendant in the other court,—in other words, that Mrs. Lame, without waiting for the law's delay in separating her from Lame, and bestowed her hand and affections on Reynolds. The records of the Hoosier State no doubtful if there can be produced a case where, at the same time, the anne woman was defendant and plaintiff in suits for divorce.

Chinese eat rice of of sharp-pointed sticks, but swallow Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup naturally.;

affairs of the country; I support nim because he's a politician in the best sense. We want no land-lubbers on our ship. Garfield is as good a soldier as Hancock. I've get nothing assinst the regular army; but a man who, in a time of profound peace, determines to make killing loiks his regular business, who, when there's no sound of war, longs for the din of shot and shell—is no better, in my opinion, than the man who hates war, but, when he's called upon, puts his sword on, and goes into the field of battle! [Tremendous cheers.] That's my man.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGES.

They say be's dishonest. Who says it? The Solid South and the counting-out conspirators of Maine! That won't do. [Laughter.] Garfield has been in a position where he could have reaped millions by selling his influence for good. Yet be's a poor man. Put a Maine Democrat in his place and see how long he'il remain poor! I know tiarfield. You know him! I want you in Maine to know that your vote in September will elect him; that as Maine goes so goes the Union. [Cheers.] I want the Democratic toker for forty-nine years, and wno now intends to put a blossom on the half-century of his life by voting the Republican ticket not. September!

Volces—"Who is he?" "Trut him out." Ingersoll—It's J. M. Crooker, of Waterville! [Cheers and great enthusiasm.] Time fails me, but I want to impress ou your minds that we must hand over te our country a legacy of power and glory. [Rousing cheers.]

Col. Ingersoil here left the stand and took a special train for Portland.

Saturday was a fairly lively day in local political matters. The Second District Conscressional Convention met at 10 c'elock in the morning in the West End Opera-Rouse and nominated Col. George E. Davis on the Brist hallot. W. E. Mason was his only competitor, and the vote stood: Davis, 48; Mason, 22. The primary elections in the Brist and Third Districts were held between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m., and resulted in the choice of a sufficient number of Aldrich and Farwell delegates to nominate those gentlements at the conventions to-day.—Mr. Aldrich probably, and Mr. Farwell certainty.

The latest reports from the First District, as received by Mr. Aldrich's friends, go to show that there are 51 out of the 30 delegates composing the Convention who are in favor of renominating the present member. There is no doubt that be has the Third and Fourth Wards, which give him a total of 21 to start with. The Fifth The Store of the delegation are for Aldrich, theil man of the delegation are for Aldrich, theil man going to Taylor. The Sixth Ward will, as distributed in the Convention of the delegation are for Aldrich, theil man going to Taylor. The Sixth Ward will, as distributed in the Aldrich, men claim to the West of the 12 page County delegation. The Aldrich men claim to have 7 out of the 17 wintheld formshing 3. Aldrich and the Aldrich, men claim to have 7 out of the 17 wintheld formshing 3. Aldrich and the sevent of the 18 page 19 page Barber's 34 and Mr. Washburne's 13, or more than enough to nominate him.

The First District Convention will meet at 1 p. m. to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Third District Convention at 2 p. m. in lower North-Side Turner Hall.

The Second Somatorial District Convention will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at No. 571 State street, and the attention of the delegates is called to the following notice from the Chairman of the Senatorial District Committee:

The Editor of The Change Tributes.

man of the Senatorial District Committee:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHTOAGO, Sopt. 12.—I have been requested by several gentlemen who have been elected delegates to both the Second Senatorial and the First Congressional Convention to eall the Senatorial Convention to eall the Senatorial Convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock at No. 571 State street, so as to enable them to be present at the organization of the Congressional Convention. I trust delegates will assemble promptly, and thus enable me to comply with the request. WILLIAM R. PAGS,

Gasirman Second Senatorial Committee.

MR. FARWELL'S RECORD.

will assemble promptly, and thus enable me to comply with the request. WILLAM R. PAGS.

Obairman Second Senatorial Committee.

MR. PARWELL'S RECORD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Spyl. E.—A certain morning newspaper in its issue of Saturday contained an editorial paragraph warning the Republicans of the Third Congressional District not to give the nomination for Congress to Mr. C. E. Farwell, whom it denounced as "the least available of the aspirants for the office." In support of this warning, the paper in question published a series of alleged statistics purporting to show the majorities by which Mr. Farwell in former years carried the district.

The truth is, that in 1872 Mr. Farwell was elected by a majority of over 4,30.

In 1874 he was elected by a majority of 188 votes. His opponent, who was supported by the present Republican antagonists of Mr. Farwell, the so-called "respectables" of the Eighteenth Ward, contested. The Robel Democratic House of Representatives, true to the policy which, for the past six years, the Brigadiers have adopted in the Southern States, counted out Mr. Farwell with as little compunction as they would count out any Republican anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Two years ago Mr. Farwell was solicited to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress. He declined to do so, for reasons purely personal to himself.

The present campaign is not one of Mr. Farwell wolf-listici, nearly all of whom live or do business in the City of Chicago, having become dissatisfied, with Mr. Barber's administration of the great mass of the Republican party of the Third District, nearly all of whom live or do business in the City of Chicago, having become dissatisfied, with Mr. Barber's administration of the trust whay had honored him with, turned to Mr. Farwell as being the only available man who by reason of his knowledge of the commercial requirements of the great administration of the trust which the fourty by manufacturing the products of their darkes at home; and

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE

In ORIGHE TO ACCUMMODATE OUR NUMER—
ons patroms throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will, be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 90 clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SHIMMS. BIOGROBIETS and Stationers, 125

Twonty-second-st. Adv.

W. F. BUGART, Drugges, 181 Cottage Grove-sv., northwest corner Thirty-first and State-sea.

H. W. RUCHMAN, Drugges, 181 Cottage Grove-sv., northwest corner Thirty-first and State-sea.

W. WEST BIVESION.

A. POPALOBUM, Newstleader, Stationer, etc., 120 West Madison-st., near Western, Stationer, etc., 120 West Madison-st., corner of Twistiffs.

OTHER STALLAMS AND DRUGGES, 121 North Haland, corner Indians—s.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHIAM & CU., Druggest, 121 North Haland, corner Indians—s.

V. M. WILLIAMS & CU., Druggest, 65 North Clark-st., corner Division.

V. M. WILLIAMS & CU., Druggest, 151 Larrabos-et., corner Sufficients

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PLEASE WRITE AT ONCE; AM

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—A NICE HOME AT A BARGAIN—
1978 West Adams—B. S Seloty frame 6-room
house, 101 McTR. Price Bills. Terms east. TURNRE & BONO, 188 Washington—B.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK BUILDING RENTED
to manufactures, ES,509; rante E,500.
Good brick building (stores and flats) rented for
E,500; will sell at a bargan.
HENHY WALLER, JR. & Dearborn—S. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LANDS IN LOUISIANA AND MISshaippi:
L. Himma Plant Son, in Atala County, Musissippi,
Dear Goodman Station, on the Chicago, St. Louis &
New Orleans Railroud, containing about 145 actes,
more or leas, of which about \$20 or more are obsered
and under fence. Improvements consist of a tolerably good dwelling-house, laborers' houses, cotton-cin
and gin-house, corn-crib, stable, etc. This place, togrether with muies, a few mares, cows, etc, farming
mplements, supply of corn, hay, and other forage on
the botton ging to me, I will sell for ton thousand dollars
(Hillian) cash.

2. About 460 scree of land in West, Carroll Parish.

implements, supply of corn, may, and other forage on it betonging to me, I will sell for on thousand dollars in betonging to me, I will sell for on thousand dollars.

2. About 460 acres of land in West Carroll Parish. Louisians. Improvements and proportion of elegred land unknown; from the location quality of land supposed to be good. Value before the War said to have been about ton (80) dollars.

3. Plantation containing over 1,000 acres of land, of which perhaps 280 are cleared, the portion not cleared being heavily timbered. On this place are a dwelling-house, corn-crib, etc., some fruit trues, etc. This place is located in the silt country about sixteen wise west of Monroe, La., on the line of the prujected railroad from Velschur, M. t., to Shrevpoort, La, afready fining and long sings been way through this land having and long sings been way through this land having and long sings been way through this land having and long sings bow and the list of the projected to it. Price two thousand dollars (8,00) cash.

4. Plantation in Jackson Parish, Louisiana (hill country) about 5 miles conthwest of Monroe, but not so far from line of above-mentioned railroad, containing about 1,100 screen more or less. Dwellinghouse believed to have been hurnt. Other imprevements (if any yet omain; and quantity of cleared land unknown. Was cultivated as a cottor plantation before the War. Price one thousand dollars (1,400) cash.

4. The line of projected railroad from New Orleans to Streveport, aspecied railroad from New Orleans. Price sovethy-live hundred dollars (1,500) cash.

With the acreption of a small portion of Emma Pian about, the little to above lands is not dispated and to considered indispatable, but the lands having been also to price, only quick the hands having been also or prices, only quick the hands having been als

PERBY NUGENT,
Of Nugent & Lallande, New Or.ears, La.
TOR SALE-41200-320-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE
from Gilman, in Irequois Counsy, lib; all under
hedge fence; barn, 50riak, corn-ories, sheds, &c.; an
elegant ferroom framed dwelling, lasting water, and
some timber. This ione of the best farms in lilinois; every acre good land. Eighty miles south of
Oli; every acre good land. Eighty miles south of
Oli; every acre good land. Eighty miles could of
Oli; every acre good land. Eighty miles could of
Olision of the best farms in lilinois; even and land ought to sell at once for 6 per
sere. Hargain.
18.30-18-4cre farm, 30 screet under fence, 30 under
plow, elgast miles from Sloan, Woodbury County,
Iowa, Seven-room framed dwelling and good land.
Terms easy,
180-acre farm in Decator County, Iowa, 31.30; 160
seces under fence, 30 plowed; small house, plenty of
good timber and water. We loaned \$1,00 on this land
four years ago.

28.50-0-acre farm, one mile from Palatice, 14 miles
west of Chicago; all fenced and under plow. Chean.
T. B. BOYD, Room f, 179 Madison-st. Of Nugent & Lalla

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE—E6.69 - THE FURNITURE AND FIXtures complete in one of the best-paring ide-rou
hotsle in Chicago, now clearing over 560 per month;
house is in perfect order, has elevator and everything complete; will take half in good farm or city
property; poor beside and wanting to retire cause of
sale. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—FANCY GOODS STOKE—RAKE
T. chance for isdy with SSS. Mechanical business,
paving 500 per month; only 500; no bonus. Do for
\$150; safe thing. Grocery; \$1.30. Do only \$50. Hote;
\$1.00. \$1.00. Shoe store; new stock; no bonus:
\$250. Char store, \$250. Some of the best chances ever
offored. Bureau of Exchange, \$25 Clark-st.

To SALE—DOTORS TAKE NOTICE—A FIRST—
class opportunity to practice in connection with a
nice store of drup; store building and residence all
in A Lorder, is offered for sale at a sacrifice; reason
for sailing, death in family; only stock of the kind in
town. Address Box 54, Thawville, Iroquois County,
Ill.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half broters rates, D. LAUNDER Roomsé and C. Lau & indolph-st. Established 1864. A DVANCES MADE ON FURTITURE, PIANOS, etc., lowest rates. 18 East Monros-st., Room I.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Aplanos without removal. Isl Randolph-st. Room 4.

(ASH PAID Folt OLD GULD AND SILVER—
Money to loan on watches dia nowds and valuables of every descrip (on, at GOLDSMIO'S Loan and Bullion Online (Rounsed), Sy East Madison-st. Established 1853.

PIDELITY MONTGAGE LOAN & STURAGE COMoney to loan on furniture, etc., without removal,
or on goods in storage. Si less t yan Buren-st.

High-tert Philore Paid For Starts Savings
and Fidelity Bank books, and Soandinavian National Bank cartifonies. Ika Holmes, General
Broker, 36 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROperty at lowest rates. Mortgages bought. Apply
to J. W. HOUSTON, ROOM IS, 58 Monroe-st. to J. W. HOUSTON, Room R. 78 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE. ETC. WITMOUT OUT STANDAY IN PARRY, 180 West MONROE-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT AT CURrent rates on improved city property. F. E. STANLEY, Unity Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT AT 7 PERCENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

ROARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

North Clark-5T. NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Board, with rooms, R.B to B per week Dayboarders wanted.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COLIST — ELEGANTLY FURmisned large from parior with board.

Hotels.

Charrison-sts. four blocks south of raimer House—
Board and room per day, R.B to St. per week, from St of R. Also rooms rented without board.

FARWELL HOUSE—PERSONS COMING TO THE city to attend the Exposition and persons or families wishing after rooms as permanent boarders can be accommodated at the Farwell House, corner of Halsted and Jackson-sia; charges reasonable.

WINDSOR HOUSE, IN STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE

of Hajsted and Jackson-sia; charges reasonable.

WINDSOR HOUSE, IB STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE Painer House)—11.50 to Eper day; E to Eper week; day board 84.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE family (American), on the North Side, within ten minutes' walk of the corner of Stage and Washington-sia. Address, stating price per week, Q M. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract; warranted, cricerminators for sale. Call or address OALEEY, 16 E. Washington-sa.

CHILD WANTED—WE HAVE NO CHILDREN to dour own, and want to adopta this girt from 3 to 4 years of age; want one who is healthy and has had healthy parents, and Americans preferred. Must be of pleasing appearance, and should like one who sawed some musical taiest. We want the child for our own. We have a pleasant pince, horses and carriages, nice grounds, and would bring the fittle one up with all the advantages and opportunities we have ourselves. Address A CHILD, care Tribuse office, Chicago.

Diles in Their Worst and Dilest Forms causic. Patients in all the above cured without severe measures; also fixtule in and said dissures without thirle or causic. Patients in all the above cured without necessarily interrupting business by M. Gilli, M. D., 780 South Halstod-et. Take street-cars.

South Halated-st. Take street-cars.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ARLACK HORSE, SMPT. 12, BETWEEN I Sand Syenes old. A reward will be paid if retarbed to its North Green-st.

STRAYED—FROM GOOSE ISLAMD, SEPT. 12, A small road cow, about 5 years old, gives milk in two piaces out of right hind best. Any one returning her or giving information of her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by calling in saloon at Oxden's Grove. F. RINDER.

STRAYED—A BROWN MARE ABOUT 150 pounds, stiff in front. Return to ED Billstein, Eislon-av., hear first toil-gate, and got reward.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR RAILED BY ANTED-50 LABORERS FOR RAILED Work; 5 months work; 5 months work; 7 months work; 8 months work; 8 months water-silves in Michigan; 81.75 per day; 1 free fare. TIAN & CO., 25 South Water-silves, 1 months water-silves, 2 months wat

WANTED-EXPERIENCED AGENTS FOR every State, to sell licenses to make a new and valuable patent. No competition, largest commission ever given to agents. Large territory, steady employment Apply to or siddress F. E. RYAN, is South Clark-st., Room 4, from 420 to 5, m.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DRY-900DE salesman to go to La Crosse, Wis. Inquis Monday from 8 to 10 a. m. at Gimbel, Florsheim C.D. s., Ill Wabash-av.; from 2 to 2, m. at Keith Brox. Madison-st.; after 6 p. m. at Frankfurt Hotel, H. BERGES. WANTED—A SALESMAN TO INTRODUCE TO rotali trade of Missouri and Kansas a specially in tobseco. Address, stating experience, age, and salary expected X &, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STOVE BLACKER, at 6. West Madison-st. WANTED-A BOY IN JEWELRY STORE: MUST come well recommended. Good wages if found ultable. E. V. BODDIN & CO., 150 State-at.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT easy housework where she will have a good comfor able home, but small wages; to one who wants a home this is an unstanily good opportunity. Materian was required. Apply at 75 West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GREL TO DO HOUSEWORK.

MILLIBERS.

WANTED-AN EXPENIENCED MILLINER TO to the Crosse. Wis. One who is able to take charge of full some with the compared of the control of the contro

Employment Agenetes.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for pervate families, botels, and boardng-houses, at G. 500 K S's office, lib Milwankes-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT
young man in retail dry goods store with general
tocs, as salesman and assistant bookkeeper. Country
referred, References given. Address W 45, Tribune. STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT Address T4, Tribus office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOM from Canada, in a respectable private family secund assist in light housework, South Side foot of Lakesh

Employment Agencie a.

STUATIONS WANTED PANELIES IN MEED
Tool dandinavian or German female help can
supplied at 6. DUSKE'S office, 15 Milwangee-av.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY CAPABLE WISC
ain girls for bossework, cooking, and washi
coming every day. 25 West Mouroe-at. OR SALE - TWO-HORSE POWER pheric sas engine. Cheapent power in OWLES & DUNKLEY, general printers.

West Side.
To RENE-FEVE NEW 8-STORY BRI To RENT-56 WEST WASHINGTON-ST-steems on parlor floor, farmes, etc.; and mod provements. H. PUTWIN, 18 Washington-st. To RENT-3R WEST ADAMS-ST.—A \$-8 T and beasment brick, Frooms desp, with al-ern improvements; has just, been painted an interferom top to bottom. Large lot and brief TURNER & BOND, ill Washington-st.

TO RENT - 26 INDIANA-AV - FURNISHED CON-

TO RENT—A VONDALE—5 SEVEN-BOOM TWOstory frame honses, rottile style, lik missnorthwest of the city limits, on Helmonteav. Just
morth of Milwatke-av., in the village of
Avondale. We have just completed a new and
handsome depot within all feet of the houses, and
trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Unleago &
Northwestern Rallroad will make regular stops.
Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOUCE, at Ferry & Bro. s immber office, west end Eightbienth-st. bridge. Chimno,

TO RENT-FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT-FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT-A YLAT OF FIVE ROOMS.

TO RENT-A YLAT OF FIVE ROOMS.

TO RENT-BABENDEN-ST. SUITE OF FURBISHED FORT. SUITE OF FURBISHED FORT. SUITE OF FURBISHED FORT. SUITE OF FURBISHED FORT.

TO RENT-CORNER OF FILLMORE-ST. AND Company or a suite of rooms containing four rooms cach like inquire at the western-ay.

South Side.

TO RENT-HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS with or without board, or single rooms. ON Webabl-sy.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

West Twenty-special and Fiss-sta.

TO RENT—A RARE, CHANCE, IS OFFERRO TO I manufacturers who wast to rent water power and rooms for either large or small business by the industrial Manuscentring Co. Rook Falls, ill.

TO RENT—STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR GRAIN, apples, potatoes, iron, heavy machinery, benomeorn, groseries, in business part of city. RARNES a PARISH, IS La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE, LIGHT, AND DRY basements, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession at once. BROWN, 41 West Van Burdness, Room 4.

HALLET, DAVIS & CLYS

The secciebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of the warerooms of the warerooms of the warerooms of the warerooms warerooms of the warerooms of the warerooms warerooms of the warerooms wa

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO WISH to sell cast-off dividing, carse is, and besiding can get an odder from R. Historitain, des Sate-sel. I sail pay 25 per cent more than any other shader in the city. Remember the humber, des Sate-sel.

A the Cash Paid For Cast-off Clothing a General state-sel.

A Good Frice Will By Paid For Cast-off Colombia a Gelder. J. ukluben, 38 State-sel.

A Good Frice Will By Paid For Cast-off Colombia at Gelder. S. ukluben, 18 State-sel.

A Good Frice Will By Paid For Cast-off Colombia at Gelder. S. ukluben, 28 State-sel.

A Good Frice Will By Paid For Cast-off Colombia at Gelder. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW By Derivate appreno. Sultimes Carbon Fee. Filteen year appreno. Sultimes quintly and legality transacted.

WANTED-A SMALL SAFE WITH COMBINATION CLARE VOX. STEP CAST-OFF CLARE VOX. STEP CAST-OFF CLARE VOX. STEP CAST-OFF CLARE VOX. STEP COMBINATION.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. n, one year. ar, per month inday, one ye

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THE TRIBUNG COMPANY,

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hi and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established se for the receip to the set as follows:
EW YORK—Hoom B Tribuse Building. F. T. MoDIER, Manager.
LANGOW, Scotland—Allian's American News
Sincy, St. Resulted-St.
ONDON, Rog.—American Exchange, 49 Strand.
NEY F. GILLIO, Agent.
VASHINGYON, D. C.—1229 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Moster's Theatre. est, between Clark and Le Salle. bleen and Crane. "Sharpe and Fi

Grand Opera-House, between Randolph and of Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin. Olympic Theatre. set, between Lake and Kan affalo Bill. "The Prairie V

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1880.

THE Swabian residents of Chicago yester ty celebrated their annual Harvest-Home festi If in a fine procession and an enjoyable picul-Ensur thousand Montenegrins, with eight sannon, are reported to be on their way to Dul-signo with the intention of taking the city by cree if their peaceful occupation is resisted.

ANOTHER serious railroad accident is re-ported from England. Four persons were killed and thirty injured by the collision of a passenger train with a locomotive between Walcrico Station and Hampton Court.

e and Queen of Spain came into the work all the fuss and feathers provided for built have and custom. She will be baptized acrow, and her front name will be Mercodes

ous insurrection has broken out in at, and the Governor of the city has been dered. Ayoob Khan, the defeated Afghan or, is on his way to Herat, accompanied by principal officers and several hundred

A GENERAL reorganization of the Turkish Cabinet is announced from Constantinopie. Said Pasha succeeds Cadri Pasha as Prime Minister, and is expected to do something toward a solu-tion of the present grave difficulties with which the Ottoman Government is environed.

Gov. Currow, who has returned home for

A PARTY of drunken young roughs, who had upon three policemen early yesterday morning at Bockford, were fired upon in return, and one of the law-breakers, Edwin Ryan by name, received a builet wound in the thigh, from which he bled to death. A Coroner's jury exonerated the efficers from all blame in the matter.

BISHOP SIMPSON was taken seriously ill resterday with a congestive chill while preaching in the First Methodist Church at San Francisco on the occasion of the attendance of President and Mrs. Hayer upon divine service at that church. The good Bishop had to be removed to a house near by, where he soon railied from the attack and was pronounced in a much improved condition.

Tax Greenbackers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District—now represented by Beltzhoover, the Democrat who is trying to crawlout of the letter he wrote to the effect that Inion soldiers need look for no pensions at the hands of the Confederate majority in Congress—have nominated John Moor as their candidate for Representative. Two years ago the National candidate received but 821 votes in this listrict, which elected Beltzhoover by more han 5,000 majority.

A MAN under sentence of death at Somerset, Ind., has to thank fortune for the appearance of the person whom he was found guilty of
murdering. James Millis disappeared mysteriously fourteen vears ago, and one Nimley was
arrested for his murder, and convicted upon
circumstantial evidence, and was shortly to be
hanged. A short time ago Millis was discovered
alive and well in an obscure village in Western
Kentucky, and to-day he will arrive at Somerset
and give the clearest possible proof that the
condemned man was unjustly accused and convicted.

The Democrais throw up the sponge as regards Maine. Up to two weeks ago they were claiming that State as they now claim Indiana, but the fusion between the Fintists and Bourbons has not panned out according to expectation, and they are now convinced that the Republicans will follow the "first blood" in Vermont last week with a square "knock-down" in Maine to-day. Maine has all of a sudden become a "sure" Republican State, and is entirely unitted from the Democratic Electoral calculations for November. From 10,000 upward is the Republican claim for Maine.

THE War-record of P. V. Deuster, who will be renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Milwaukee district to day, has been ransacked to sood purpose. Denster was a violent Copperhead during the War, and on one occasion he expressed through his paper, the Seebote, the hope that in the event of Lincoln's relection he would be assasinated. No wonder Deuster wants to "let byzones be bygones," and protests against the resurrection of "dead issues." Whether the people of his district will share in this desire is, however, quite another thing, as will doubtless appear clearly enough in November.

PROF. Swing, having returned from his summer vacation, preached resterday to a large congregation in Central Music-Hell, having for his theme "Morality." In accordance with our previous custom we print the sermon in full in our columns this morning. Also the farewell sermon of the Bev. Charles Stanley Lester to the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park; the sermon of the Rev. Summer Rilis, of the Church of the Redeemer, on "Piety at Home"; and accounts of the laying of the Hyde Park: the sermon of the Rev. Summer Rilis, of the Church of the Redeemer, on "Piety at Home"; and accounts of the laying of the corner-stone of the new All Saints' Catholic Church, corner of Kossuth and Wallace streets; of the reopening of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church after several months' closing for repairs, and of the fourteenth anniversary of the Hal-sted Street Methodist Church Sunday-school.

In his speech Saturday night at Constantine, Mich., the Hon. E. W. Keightiey, Third Auditor of the Treasury, gave some figures of interest as showing the honesty and efficiency with which the affairs of the Government have en administered under Republican manage-nt. The rate of losses by defalcation under ment. The rate of losses by defalcation under Democratic Administrations varied from \$11.71 to each \$1,000 in Van Buren's time down to \$3.81 under Buchanan; while the first Republican Administration, in spite of the demoralization attendant upon the War and the immense increase of collections and disbursements, reduced the average per \$1,000 to 75 cents; Grant brought it down to 3t cents, and Hayes to the infinitesimal figure of % of I cent on each \$1,000. Year by year dishonesty and incompetency among Federal officials have been weeded out under Republican rule, until, under wise and pure administration, they have virtually ceased to exist. It is an rule, until, under wise and pure administra-tion, they have virtually ceased to exist. It is well to keep in mind facts and figures when the hungry Democrats are howling for a return of the golden days when I per cent of the Govern-ment collections and disbursements was stolen by Democratic officials.

When Gen. Wade Hampton, in the retiracy of the Valley of Virginia, appealed to the Virginians to vote solidly, and to vote for Hancock just as Lee and Stonewall Jackson would vote if they were alive, he overlooked would vote if they were alive, he overlooked the fact that his speech might be reported. Subsequently, when that speech was published, to the consternation of the Northern Democracy, Hampton, with the superciliousness peculiar to the Southern nabob, expected the country to accept his declaration that he had never spoken what was published. But the country has long since passed the point of accepting statements from Southern gentlemen as final, and in this case the evidence has been overwhelming that Mr. Hampton grossly violated the ing that Mr. Hampton grossly violated the truth when he denied having used the language attributed to him.

member of Congress from York, Pa. During the last session this gentleman wrote to a constituent who had inquired of him concerning some pension cases that this Con-gress (Democratic), was a bad one for pen-sions to Union soldiers, and that "the Rebel General at the head of the Senate Committee on Pensions was averse to passing pension bills to aid Union soldiers." This letter ought to have been considered honorable and most creditable to Mr. Beltzhoover among his con-stituents. It told the truth; it told that the whole machinery of legislation was in the hands of the Rebel Generals, and that even Democrats from the North were not treated fairly. But Mr. Beltzhoover, in a moment of fairly. But Mr. Beltzhoover, in a moment of weakness, threy away the best chance he ever had to do himself and his party a great good: instead of frankly avowing the fact that he had written the letter, and instead of asserting the facts stated therein to be true, he basely faltered in the presence of the Southern masters of the Democratic party and declared the letter to be a forcery and its clared the letter to be a forgery and its publication a conspiracy. Of course the proof of the authorship of the letter has been furnished, and the contempt for Mr. Beltzhoover is now universal; his own party tenounce him for writing such a letter, and all parties denounce the weakness and cowardice which have led him into a denial of the letter and into a declaration that it was a

forgery. Another case is that of Mr. D. Wyatt Alken, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and of course a Democrat. In the Charleston (S. C.) News he is referred to as "a Congressman who owes it to the party to leave it or be silent"; he is accused of many leave it or be silent"; he is accused of many idiosynerasies, but the latest is thus stated:
But his most remarkable performance was at Townville, in Anderson County, last week, when, in a public speech before a country audience, he arraigned the Northern Democrata for "insincerity and prejudice towards the South." He declared that they did not make a fair division of the appropriations; that they had refused to restore the old Mexican soldiers from the South to the pension-lists; that they maintained a high tariff, and that the Southern Democratic majority should not any longer consent to be governed by the Northern Democratic minority. He also said that the better class of people in the North are generally Republicans, and that they possess the brains, the money, and the culture of that section of the country.

The complaints against Aiken are not that these statements are false, but that he, a Democrat living upon an office given to him

Democrat living upon an office given to him by the Democratic party, should be stating these fac's in the presence and hearing of Southern Democrats at a time when the utmost harmony and union are needed in the party. The fact that Aiken's statements as to the character of the Northern people are true is not accepted by the Charleston paper as any apology for making them. The

paper as any apology for making them. The News says:

Such sentiments as these, we are sure, will not meet with the approval of thinking men who hope for the success of the National Democratic ticket at the approaching election. Even if they were true to the letter this is not the time, south Carolina is not the field, and Col. Aiken is not the man, to reform the Democratic party or organize a new departure. The Northern Democrats may have many faults, but their speakers possess the happy faculty, which Col. Aiken would do well to learn, of xeeping their mouths shut when they have nothing to say.

True to the instincts of the slave master and driver, this Charleston organ threatens that Aiken shall not be allowed to make

that Aiken shall not be allowed to make such speeches hereafter on the soil of South Carolina. It is asserted that for the last four years "Aiken has made his living in Congress by the Democratic party," but the paper warns everybody that it will be an unfort-unate thing for the party and State "if he is unate thing for the party and State "if he is allowed to make any more Townville speeches at Democratic meetings." He is told in explicit terms that he must refrain from denouncing Northern Democrats and complimenting the Republicans or he shall not be allowed to speak at all. It seems that in South Carolina truth is no justification, and therefore truth cannot be tolerated, and it follows that if Aiken is not willing to learn the Republicans and is not willing to

it follows that if Aiken is not willing to lie against the Republicans, and is not willing to lie in favor of the Democrats, he shall "not be allowed" to speak at any Democratic meetings. The Neces winds up its lecture in the following warning that he will be left to starve unless he reform his speech:

If, however, he cannot get rid of his hobby, and feels compelled to speak, he should, at least, not be allowed to talk in a frestrul and complaining strain at Democratic meetings. If Ool, Aiken has found out that he cannot work in perfect harmony with the Democratic party, he abould withdraw from the race as a Democratic candidate for Congress, and give the people of the Third District a chance to select a Democrat whe will not quarrel with his bread and builer.

We do not know what kind of a man Aiken may be; if he be a man worthy of the Aiken may be; if he be a man worthy of the place he holds he will not abandon the truth even in the face of the threat of starvation; but he is a Democrat, no better and no worse perhaps: than Hampton and Beltzhoover, and as they have not hesitated to resort to

ing told the truth it is not im hat Alken in due time will publish a letter denying that he ever told the truth, at-tributed to him, of the Northern Democrats and Republicans.

THE THREATS OF NON-INTERCOURSE. THE THREATS OF MON-INTERCOURSE.

The significant feature of renewed threats at the South of non-intercourse with the North in commercial affairs lies in the fact that precisely the same policy was the precursor of the secession of 1860. It has become an adage that "history repeats itself." If the exponents of Southern sentiment clamor now for the punishment of the Northern resolve because the latter will not clamor now for the punishment of the Northern people because the latter will not supinely submit to the dictation of the Con-federate leaders, it will not be long before they will desire the policy of exclusion to be extended to political separation. Southern arrogance and intolerance are monsters that grow by what they feed on. If the people of the South once become convinced either that they can sustain themselves without commercial intercourse with the North or that they can punish the people of the North by shutting off such intercourse, it will be easy for them to imagine that political independence is feasible. They have continued to regard such independence as desira-ble ever since they failed to achieve it in the War of the Rebellion. Wade Hampton's assertion that the South is now contending "for the same principles for which Lee and Jackson fought four years" takes on an added significance in view of the menace of non-intercourse and the history of previous threats of the same charac-

Aside from the single consideration of the possible political result from the menace, non-intercourse in itself will have no terrors for the people of the North. Cotton is no longer king in this country. The prosperity and progress of the North as a section were never so little dependent upon the South as now. The markets of the world have been opened to the breadstuffs, provisions, and manufactures of the North to an extent that manufactures of the North to an exceeds the most extravagant predictions. If commercial non-intercourse between the North and South were practicable in the strictest sense, the Northern people would be not merely self-sustaining. but would continue to contribute more neficently than ever to the people of other lands from its own rich surplus. The North, as a whole, is now in a position to say to the people of the South what a New Eugland manufacturer of combs said to them when he was threatened before the War with a total loss of Southern trade. "If the people of the South," said he, "do not want my combs, they may go lousy." So if the people of the South do not want to buy Northern meats and breadstuffs, they may go hungry, and if they insist upon shutting off Northern manufactures, they may go naked. Nobody in the North is to be scared by any threats of

ommercial non-intercourse. This menace may strike Northern Den crats, however, as more directly addressed to them than to their political opponents at the North. Political prejudice at the South colors all relations in life to such an extent that it may be reasonably as-sumed that, in commercial transactions with the North, preference is given to Democrats over Republicans. All other things being equal, it is safe to say that a Democratic merchant or manufacturer at the North can sell to a Southern customer manufacturer. Any policy of commercial nonintercourse designed to bring the North to terms would strike the Northarn Democrats a harder blow, therefore, than it would the Northern Republicans. Is this reflection calculated to make votes for the Southern candidate for President among the Northern business-men who have been in the habit of leaders who are accustomed to use the lash over the Northern Democratic politicians may think so, but they worully misjudge the character of Northern business-men, whether they be of the Democratic or the Republican ersuasion in the abstract, in presuming that

they will relish any such terrorism. The whole subject may be dismissed, so far as it has any commercial bearing, with the single suggestion that the merchandising of the South, and to a large extent the banking and exchange business, are in the hands of the Israelites. If anybody at the South imagines that the Jewish mer-chants are to be influenced by political considerations to make their purchases at a disadvantage, that person has made but a poor study of the commercial instinct which gov-erns the race of Israelites in business. The Jews will continue to buy where they can buy cheapest, without any regard to senti-mental considerations of any character. So far as the threat of non-intercourse has a political significance, it comes merely as a warning to the people of the North that the irreconcilable spirit which animates the South cannot be further encouraged with indulgence and new political power without risk-ing a repetition of the experiences that grew out of similar menaces prior to the War of

GEN. HANCOCK'S DILEMA.

The New York Democratic newspaper which has demanded from Gen. Hancock an unequivocal declaration against the paymentof Southern claims has placed the Demo-cratic candidate for President in a pitlably awkward predicament. It is said that Gen. Hancock has decided not to make any deliverance upon this subject; it is certain, at all events, that he has kept silent thus far and events, that he has kept silent thus far and given no sign of any purpose to speak. Mr. Tilden relieved himself from embarrassment and made friends at the North by boldly proclaiming his purpose to veto all measures which should provide for the payment of Rebel claims; but Tilden was a man of ideas, and the Southern leaders were not so aggressive for years are as that the form so aggressive four years ago as they are to day. Gen. Hancock, on the contrary, is not a man of ideas. He is not able to estimate the political effect of this or that declaration. He avoided in his letter of acceptance every expression of a decided character in order to escape the possibility of making a mistake. For the same reason he now avoids an arswer to the demand for an explicit statement upon the subject of Southern claims, though his silence may cost him tens of thousands of votes at the North. Perhaps the Southern leaders refuse their permission for him to speak. Hancock is the sort of man they can control. Tilden was not, and that was the principal reasor for the Southern opposition which prevented his renomination. Perhaps Gen. Hancock his the sort of man they can control. Tilden was not, and that was the principal reasor for the Southern opposition which prevented his renomination. Perhaps Gen. Hancock his the sort of man they can control. Tilden was not, and that was the principal reasor for the Southern opposition which prevented his renomination. Perhaps Gen. Hancock his the sort of man they can control. Tilden was not, and that was the principal reasor for the Southern opposition which prevented his renomination. Perhaps Gen. Hancock his the sort of man they can control. Tilden was not, and the same persuaded that he can be elected without committing himself as so the Southern claims, and hence prefeg to hold himself free to yield to the pressure that its sure to be brought upon him. Minatever the reason is, he keeps eitent, and the issue is once more conspicuously before the country. It appears with equal force to Democrats and Republicans of the North, whose property interests are menseed, and whose future carnings may be ujortgased even unto the third and fourth generation to satisfy the greed of Southern claims, and the lease in the south by handing over the Georgenment to it, allowing it for the losses and Injuries sustained by the Southern people during the Polyment of the Southern claims so aggressive four years ago as they are to-day. Gen. Hancock, on the contrary, is not

slaves), amount in the aggregate to a sum largely in excess of the present National debt. The claims actually on file in Washington include every species of property that can be summerated. If is now well known that the South was practically bankrupt when it went into rebellion, but its claims for losses incident to its own treason, and exclusive of the value of the slaves who were emancipated, and the lands that are left to the people, would make it appear to have been the richest section on the face of the globe. To such losses and injuries must be added the demand for a return of the cotton tax, which is the only contribution ever levied upon the South for the Government's expenses in fighting the Rebels, and for pensions to the Confederate survivors and the families of those who fell in the effort to break down the Government. All claims, of whatever he Government. All claims, of whatever nature, have swollen by interest that has ac-cumulated during the past fifteen years, and

The Southern War claim is not a bugbear. It is the hope and mainstay of many a Southern family now in distress. It is the encouragement to the prevailing idleness of the young men who are growing up at the South. It is the link that holds to-South. It is the link that holds to-gether a "Solid South." It is pro-tected in thousands of instances by record, and proof, and form that only need the confirmation of legislative ac-tion and executive indorsement. The bills that have already been introduced into Congress providing for allowance of such claims, even providing for allowance of such claims, even at a time when there was not the smallest hope for their fruition, constitute a sufficient notice that legislative acquiescence will not be wanting when a Democratic Congress shall be completely subject to Confederate dictation. Gen. Hancock, as the Democratic candidate for President, has been seriously and urgently pressed to give an assurance that he will withhold executive approval of such legislation in case he be elected. He refuses to give this assurance. It hight not be accepted by the country in any case as a guarantee against the allowance of Rebel laims, but when even an informal and undant cause for apprehension in this regard. We find the extent of these claims, all dependent on the election of Hancock, thus summarized

by the expected fees and profits of claim-

from the records now on the files of Con-170,180,220 2,181,497

Total... . \$2,985,554,827 A sum greater than the total of the publi lebt at the close of the War.

Mr. M. A. Merripeld, a prominent Green-backer of Michigan, has announced his purpose to support Garfield and the Republican ticket. He regards the question of the volume of the currency as settled, for the present at least, by natural causes, and, this being the case, he thinks it the duty of honest Greenbackers to seek new party affiliations. His reasons for joining the Republican party are worthy the consideration of Greenbackers everywhere. The vital question for the people of this country to settle, he says, is that of free speech, a free ballot, and fair elections. Without these there can be no discussion or satisfactory settlement of other questions. Beside them, the question as to the volume of the currency dwindles into utter insignificance, especially in view of the fact, as Mr. Merrifield says, that it has been settled, for the present at least, by the logic of events. The first question for the people to settle, and the one of paramount importance, is, whether free government and fair elections are to periah from among us, and in this issue no Greenbacker can deny that the Republican party is in the right.

among us, and in this issue no Greenbacker can deny that the Republican party is in the right. He says:

The first and fundamental prerequisit to future "currency reform," as well as reform or progress in any direction, is free speech, free discussion, and a free ballot, with an honest count, and it seems to me that the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties upon these first principles cought to decide every intelligent and candid voter as to which he will give his support. Nothing is surer than a demonstration by the logic of events. For years I have regarded the tales and stories of oppression, proscription, and fraud by the Southern wing of the Democratic party as growly exaggerated versions of trivial affairs, or wholly manufactured canards for campaign purposes; and not until they were tried in the court of an independent and unprejudiced tribunal did I believe them true. The National Greenback leaders who conducted the campaign in the Southern States had no inducement to misrepresent the true condition of affairs. Their interest iay in subverting every other question to the currency issue. If self or party interest could color or warp their impressions, it certainly would not give undue prominence to the issues at stake between the Republican and Democratic party there upon the questions of free speech, free discussion, free ballot, and an honest count. The evidence cannot be doubted. There is not a Greenbacker in the Democratic party there upon the questions of free speech, free discussion, free ballot, and an honest count. The evidence cannot be closed against him and his party by force. Must we not settle the right of dicu asion first? The political crimes of the South must be purished. They must be led to see that for every vote gained in the South by buildoxing and fraud they will lose at least two in the North, and, eventually, self-interest will lead them to abandon their present barbarous and Inhuman system of politics. The fundamental principles of a republican form of government are a

by Abraham Lincoln, and what he said on the field of Gettysburg may be said now with equal force and application: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

AFTER reciting in full the circumstan which convict Congressman Beltzboover of writing the now famous letter to E. W. Curriden, the Baltimore American concludes the the incident would scarcely be worthy of chroniciting if it were not a clean and sharp illustration. icling if it were not a clean and sharp illustration of the unwillingness with which Northern
Democrats submit themselves to the control of
the Solid South. There are many thousands of
them who, like Mr. Beltzhoover, are restive under this unnatural domination, and he is one
who has once screwed his courare up to the
point of making an open-mouthed complaint.
That his pinck wilted when he was compelled to
face the consequences is something that only
concerns himself and his political friends. His
unhappy fate may convince other Union Democrats that political freedom is an impossibility
for them in the Democratic party of to-day.

Bon Toomes is a perfect embodiment of Bob Toombs is a perfect embodiment of the true inwardness of the "Solid South," or rather of the shotgun Democratic element that makes it solid. He wrote a letter the other day saying that as a matter of course if Hancook were elected President he would be in the hands of his Southern friends and would be run by the South. There can be no doubt of that. The following is one of Mr. Toombs' latter-day pub-lic utterances:

icutter-day public utter-day public utter-day public utter-days.

ATLANTA, Ga., 12, 10:18 a. m., Ree'd at Chicago Nov. 12, 1879.—Editor Dody News: Your telegram ree'd. I decline to answer except to say: Present my congratulations to Gen. Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won. I fought for mine and lost. I AM READY TO TRY IT OVER. DEATH TO THE UNION.

New York Mail: "The Republican party NEW YORK Mail: "The Republican party has plenty of effective weapons, and uses no 'boomerangs.' It is the Southern-ruled Democracy that is experimenting with 'boomerangs.' Wade Hampton tried one at Staunton. Its back-action has been destructive to the mongrel and double-faced Democracy beyond all precedent. Poor Beltzhoover's rash denial of his truthful revelation of the bostility of Confederate Senators to the pension claims of Union soldiers has been another 'boomerang' of most singularly damaging character to his afflicted party. Charles O'Conor is a living 'boomerang.'

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphi Times, writing from Maine the other day, says:
"I thought there was some chance for our
party,' said a Pusionist, 'until I happened
to come across Jim Blaine in a little
one-horse town back yonder. His hat was mashed in, his duster was covered with mud, his collar was wilted down to a string, and the bow of his necktie had somehow or other worked around under his ear. I looked at him and gave

JUDGE DAVIS, of the Supreme Court of New York, has decided that a remedy lies for excessive attorneys fees, and in the case heard outs down the attorney's claim to a reasonable amount, and refuses to award him \$30 a day for seventy-eight days' services in lobbying at Albany. The learned Judge pithily says: "It would have been better for the morale, as it certainly would for the reputation of the profession, if the claim had been otherwise adjudicated."

The Boston Herold (Ind. Dem.), in view of the nearly 27,000 Republican majority in Vermont, is constrained to make this confession:

The Democrats have met a bad defeat in the first encounter of the campaign. According to the returns, the Vermont Republicans have carried their majority not only up to, but beyond, the figures obtained by them in recent contests in the Green Mountain State. This is the first gun of the campaign, and, as an independent paper, we are bound to admit that it has fired a very telling shot for Gardeld.

THE ballot-box is a test of the character of a people. The virtue of the voters is made known at the polis guite as plainly and completely as is that of the candidate.—Concernati

Enquirer (Dem.).
This is true, and by this standard what do you think of the political and moral character of the Democrats of Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas? Why do you fellowship with scoundrels that subvert the ballot-box and convert elections into the veriest farces and frauds? The time having arrived when buildozin becomes a paying business, strikes among isbor-ing men in New Orleans have become genera Even real-estate dealers and boarding-house

tee pers have gone out with the stevedores, the cotton press hands, the cigar-makers, etc. Politics for the next thirty days will be profitable to all classes, even to the Louisiana liar. In the Vermont Legislature of 1879 there were forty-four Democrata, nine Greenbackers, and five Independents. In the one just elected, the State Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House contains but twenty Democrata and one Greenbacker. This shows the drift of things under the candidacy of the "superb soldier."

In Massachusetts there is still retained that swinding device by which mortgaged property pays double taxation. If a man builds or buys property by means of a mortgage, he pays twice as much tax as the man who is rich enough to do if without a mortgage. This question enters largely into the campaign there this year.

JUSTICE CREIGHTON, of Tennessee, renders a decision that one may recover money lost at cards or a game of chance, but cannot recover for money previously won. And that whether the game was "square" or not has nothing to do with the care.

THE Democrats of Kansas have nominated Miss Sarah Brown for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and she challenges Speer, her opponent, to a joint debate, ranging from pure esthetics down to the best method of spanking children.

THERE are 108 rivers and lakes in Lor ana, the New Orleans Democrat discovers, and if Hancock and the Rebel Brigadiers secure the next Congress every one of these will get an appropriation under pretense of improvement.

Vicksbung Herald: "Our banks just now are literally filled with gold and silver coin." And yet the Herald supports Hancock, and cries for a change when by its own admission it has change arouse. BEN BUILER once registered an oath:
"The Rebel Democrats are the enemies of the
black man; therefore they are my enemies."
But ben had forgotten those Soldiers' Homes'
accounts.

The Texas Penitentiary Warden hires out convicts as hotel-runners at Huntaville, among the number being a Baptist preacher who was sent up for five years for home-stealing.

BEN BUTLER's blography: 1877, a Repub-lican; 1878, a Labor Reformer; 1879, a Green-backer; 1880, a Democrat; and in 1881 a putrid conjulscence. Lasr year the Greenbackers of Vermont polled 2,855 votes, and this year, after making extra efforts to swell their strength, they polled

JUDGE TOURGEE, suther of "A Fool's Brrand," and Ell Ferkins are billed for a Repub-lican meeting at Mishawaka, Ind., next Satur-

WILLIAM HOGARTH ENGLISH is the full name of the Democratic candidate. It abbrevi-ates nicely, W. Hor. English. ILLINOIS POLITICAL NOTES.

Lyman Trumbuli and the hippodrome will exhibit at Joliet to-morrow. It is to be hoped the Warden will give him the use of the stone-quarties and an audience.

The report that A. J. Bell, of Peoria, was a deserter, given to the public by the Peoria Journal, is now by that paper pronounced untrue. As Mr. Bell is the Democratic candidate

for the Senate the correction is all the more necessary, for he will have a big enough load to

Bob Holloway, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, was a delegate to Charleston in 1860, and helped the Breckin-ries disunionists defeat Douglas.

The Cairo Bulletin makes a th tisplay of the Democratic roosters and Green-ack bantams who turned out to Gen. Palmer's neeting, but not one line about the General's peech.

In 1880 David T. Linegar ran as the Abolition candidate for Congress against John A. Logan. Linegar is now running as a Solid-South candidate for the Legislature in the same The Democratic State Committee is pre-

The Democratic State Committee a proparing to flood the State with a broadside campaign sheet filled with slanderous articles on the Republican nominees and distorted and doctored figures from the State Auditor's reports. Sam Flannigan, of Hamilton County, one of the best known Greenback lunatics in South-ern Illinois, announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District. He chal-lenges Congressman Townshend to a joint de-

Ex-Representative Brad Durfee expects to get back to the Legislature from Macon and De-Witt on the strength of that scalper's bill speech he made at the last session. He will get scalped himself, for there lan't railroad vote enough in the district to save him.

2 5-14 1000 Twenty years ago Lyman Trumbull, then a Republican, challenged Orlando B. Fickin, Bourbon, and joint debates were held at Men-dota, Pittsfield. Vandalia, and Centralia. Will some young Republican look up Trumbull's speech on those occasions? A Carbondale Bourbon says he wants to

A Caroonane Bouroon says he was bet \$20,000 as follows: \$5,000 that Hancock carries Indiana, \$5,000 that Hancock is elected, and \$5,000 that Trumbull is elected. It is \$20,000 to \$5,000 that the whole Bourbon party in Carbondale hasn't that much money.

The Bloomington Pantagraph reluctantly admits that an improvement of the Illinois River by the Federal Government has become a necessity. The Pantagraph might go farther, and affirm that that improvement would be worth more to the people of its district than the presence in Congress of twenty such men as Adlai Stevenson.

The Springfield Register is a fair specimen The Springfield Register is a fair specimen of amateur journalism. The other day it pretended to print a list of candidates in this State, but commits between thirty and forty blunders, such as giving Ed Joslyn as candidate for the Senate in Kane and Du Pare, publishing Judge Cody for the same position, omitting Col. H. H. Evans, who is really the only Senatorial candidate, etc., etc. Politicians have long ceased quoting the Register.

The Eighteenth District Democrats are in bad shape. Two years ago they set Congressman Hartzell aside for Josh Allen. This year they set him aside for Josh Allen. This year they set him aside for Josh Oberly, but Oberly preferred to run for Secretary of State. The Democrats then nominated Heilman, but he declined. The Congressional Committee, after counciting with Munro Crawford awhile, at last gave Hartzell the nomination. But while all this fooling has been going on Hartzell was sulking, and now, having the nomination, he is in no mood to make an active right. There is no Democratic Congressional organization, and Capt. Thomas will be easily reclected.

PERSONALS.

"She's a dalsy, she's a darling."-King Jim Keene, the celebrated speculator in stock, will winter at Newport. Nell Burgess is no longer a widow. He was married in San Francisco last Wednesday to Mass Stoddart.

Mass Stoddart.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to have jumped soven feet in a recent competitive jumping match.

Ben Butler is about to visit Indiana for the making campaign speeches. Indiana

Don Cameron's oldest daughter is to be married to William H. Bradley, of Washington, a son of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court.

Justice Harian, of the United States Sufficient of the Supreme Court.

Justice Harian, of the United States Sufficient of the Supreme Court. preme Court, is fat and jolly, likes to tell stories, and, it is said, can kick a foot-ball further than

and, it is said, can kick a foot-ball further than most men can.

Some Nicholas County (Ky.) belies, who decided to visit Niagara Falls because it was fashionable to go there, spent four hours looking over a map of Kentucky to find the piace.

A Southern artist has painted a romantic picture of an illicit whisky maker's camp in the Georgian hills. It is called "Moonshiners' Mountain." Of course it is a picture of still life. How is this? Harper's Bazur says: "The behavior of exceedingly young missed at Saratoga this year is said to reflect very great discredit upon those who are the guardians of their morals and manners."

A Deadwood woman woke in the night with a burning sensation in her face. She applied what she supposed was arnica, but when daylight came she found that she had cooled her burning face with folline. She doesn't go out now, as her face is the color of that of a Sioux sounw.

now, as her face is the color of that of a Sloux souns.

One of the most remarkable of the citizens of Cincinnati, the Hon. William M. Corry, fied on Friday morning. "His range of education and information," says the Commercial, "was great, his accomplishments many, his opinions positive and sharponed almost to fanatical conviction, his courage and integrity absolute, making up a character individual and independent to a decree that was impracticable, and so eccentric that it was only redeemed from the grotesque by his genius, which appeared in his brilliant and fascinating conversation, and the admirable kindliness and maniliness of his sympathies."

Of the late Gen. Torbert, lost on the Vern Crus, a citizen of Warrenton, Va., says that Of the late Gen. Torbert, lost on the Vera Crus, a citizen of Warrenton. Va., says that while he was in command at that town during the War he was much liked by the dwellers therein. On Caristmas morning, 1864, while returning from a move on Gordonsville with a large force of cavairy, he passed through Warrenton and visited a gentleans at whose house he had made his headquarters earlier in the War. Three of the Riack Horse Cavairy, finding out his whereabouts, made a desperate effort to capture him, and came near carrying out their design, Gen. Torbert having to leap on his horse without his stirrups, pursued down the main street by the three cavairymen, who emptled their revolvers at him. He often spoke of this as the most trying event of his War experience. as the most trying event of his War experie

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Illinois Staats-Zettang writes the following leader in reference to the attitude of the Democrats towards War legislation: "When in February, 1870, all Democratic United States Scintors voted against the declaration introduced by Mr. Edmunds that Arts. 18, 13, and 15 of the Federal Constitution were fust as binding and valid in law as all others, the majority of them thought it judicious to qualify and explain their votes. Their vindication consisted in the plea that they did not question the validity of these articles, but the laws passed in consequence thereof by which these articles were enforced. If they voted for Edmunds' declaratory resolution they would thereby also vote for the validity and maintenance of the Reconstruction laws, the Civil Rights bill, the Bicculon laws, etc., and this they were not wilking to do. All of this excuse was, in fact, equivalent to the declaration of that candidate in the State of Maine who said: 'I am in favor of the

cepted as a final settlement. In the Sou are nor accepted as a final settlement, the Democratic Governor of Keutuck fully declare: 'We will never rest until vestige of your [Republican] war legisla been wiped from the United States books.'? And this declaration resounds sand-fold echoes throughout the South der such circumstances the subterful evasions by which these Democratic & extempted to explain or rather to are der such circumstances the subterfuses and evasions by which these Democratic Semitors attempted to explain, or rather to excuse and palliate, their votes, are of little consequence. Their intentions are too visible and plain; they are only a weak preventive against the possibility that the Republican party might make capital by their votes against the Democratic party in the North during the pending Presidental campaigns. To recognize the validity of a law, but at the same time to protest against any and all execution thereof, amounts to a destruction of its effectiveness and leaves it nugatory and void, a dead letter in the statute books of the United States. Is any one—above all the Anzeiger des Westens—silly enough to believe that these Democratic Senators, who voted against the Edmunds declaratory resolution would move a finger in order to prevent a packed majority of the Supreme Court of the United States from declaring these three constitutional amendments null and void?"

The New Yorker Zettung compares the speeches made and arguments used by the speakers of the two parties during the present campaign in the following manner: "Whoever has does the opening of the campaign, closely examined the speeches delivered on both sides and the reports made by newspapers in relation thereto, cannot fall to observe that there exists wide difference in the language and arguments used by the speakers and leaders of the Republican party as compared with those of the Democratic party. Out of this difference in language we can without much trouble draw our conclusions how the two parties are at present situated in opposition toward each other. The speeches of President Hayes and Mr. Gardeid, of Secretaries Sherman, Schurz, and Thompson, reflect the confidence and self-reliance of a party which needs not resort to intrigue and demagog trickery in order to gain an object, The New Yorker Zettung comp ing his particular business and call they are willing that the present condition of the country should whether they desire a change."

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Free Presse writes as present is the best and most convincing campaign document for the Republican party which has inaugurated a wise and frugal policy for the management of our Federal affairs, such as no party could have improved upon undersimilar circumstances. Prudent: business meadonit and understand this, and they would very much deplore a political change in our Federal Administration. A prominent manufacturer and business man said a few days as within our hearing: 'You can rest assure that the election of Hancock would produce a wild panic in money and business circles. This would be the inevitable consequence of a political change in the Administration. redemi Administration in order to demonstrate the difference between Republican frugality and Democratic squaddering of the people's money; this difference we can at easily prove with our home State Administration. When in 1872, after Tweed's downfail, the Republicans took possession of the New York State Government, they found in the Treasury a dealoit, caused by the Democrate, of five millions of dollars, for which they (the Republicans) had to provide. Notwithstanding this they succeeded in paying, from 1873 to 1876, nineteen and a half millions of dollars of the bounty debt, and besides, in reducing tuxation in 1875 by five millions; whereas the Democrate paid on the same debt, from 1885 to 1870, only five and a half millions. These figures, to gether with the several reports of the Federal

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Free-Press writes as follows about the New York veterans: "Since the leaders of the Democratic party have let the est out of the bag and proclaimed publicly that in this Presidential campaign the same principles are at issue for which Lee and Jackson fought for four years, we observe among the Union veterans of our State a greater anthusiasm and a livelier participation in the campaign for the purpose of assisting the Republican party to gain a glorious victory. In the smallest villages of our State the veterans gather around the Garfield and Arthur banners, and reunions of the eld soldiers by single regiments are being arranged and held everywhere. It is a natural consequence of the present political situation that those who shed their blood and braved all dangers for the preservation of the Union abould now arise and combine again when they see the Union endangered by the same usen whom they already met once with arms in hand and defeated them on many bloody fields. Nothing can be more logical than that the Boys in Blue should take up their old organizations again under such circumstances as the political situation has presented so far to the people during the campaign. The loyal North is now convinced that the suppression of the Bobellon has not broken the fichel spirit of the South, and this the nomination of Hancock, on the part of the South, is only part of its political policy and expediency game to use the Union General as a sign-board for the purpose of inducing unsuspecting greenhorns to enter the Democratic ranks, and to cover over thour sent designs may be defeated is us of a much fine present business prosperity and authority with or the south is only part of its political policy and expediency of employment for our laboring classes and laboring men, because the success of Southern Democracy means for them goneral victory, will not be a hard matter for any one to accomplish."

The Milwaukee Freie Prese writes as follows: "Our present Bepublican Administration has

The Milwankee Freie Presse writes as follows:
"Our present Republican Administration has put an end to corruption and has cured the people from the 'green-fever,' which threatened to assume signantic dimensions. It has made the resumption of specie payment a possibility: It has given us honest money and has secured for the Nation a better credit than it ever enjoyed before. Entire confidence has been restored among all our branches of business, which is one of the main features in business life. Business cannot prosper where confidence is wanting. Suppose the Démocratic party came in full passession of the Federal power, and the formation of our future National policy were intrusted to its hands, what could we expect? It is obvious that the new Democratic Administration, even if it had the good will and intention to do so, could not govern the land according to business principles, as it is ever the case. Thousands upon thousands of hungry office wolves are waiting for the distribution of the spoifs, and we hardly need my that Hancock, no more than Grant, could withstand the pressure of these political irresponsibles. He would be forced to satisfy the greedy cravings of these office-seedses, and the Nation would soon find fixed? in the Grant, could without the would be to political treesponsibles. He would be a satisfy the greedy cravings of these officers, and the Nation would soon find fiscient of a period of worse corruption of experienced before. For twenty yes office and place hunters have been admission to the Federal crib. sharpened their appetts for the such a degree that the worse apprehended in case of a December of the such a degree that the worse apprehended in case of a Degree of the such a such that the worse apprehended in case of a Degree of the such a such that the worse apprehended in case of a Degree of the such a such that the worse of a Degree of the such as the such as the such as the such as the such that the worse of a Degree of the such as the suc could no more resist and stem such of corruption than Grant was able to noder more invorable circumstances ees assumed the duries of his office, finally did succumb to the political when Grant outered the White House of the offices were filled with Bid Hancock would be compelled to discpresent incumbents and replace them perfenced Democrats, which would be to the ediministration of public affairs.

THE PU Return of Prof. Swi tral Chu

An Able Sermon-" Incentiv

Farewell Sermon of Lester to the Hy

Plety at Home and Its Charac

MORAL THE INCENTIV the Central Church, was received with every pleasure and delight. His "Who will show us any

Although the sinfulness doctrine in all our forms of fully attested by our obser perience, yet the virtue and is one of the most subl and is one of the most subit the myriad species of livi-eupy land, and air, and sea exparates itself from the varieties by the quality of re-obey the simple law of fore of just toward their stinct will lead the lower to or just toward their The lioness or tigres for her young: the pol and her cubs are overtaken the North, will take her o turn her back to the for shield of her body. The alarmed in the marsh by ar earrying one or two of he feet. But this instinct is to her the perpetual principle. has the perpetual principle tice. All along, from his tice. All along from his age, he is seen loving, and my the sentiment of righ records of the most rem words of justice, and ma Egypt or old Persia coupraise so becoming the dy of the solemnity of a to praise of virtue. It is am of all laments that there and that history can point revealed no sin, but it is quality of man that he soul and life such as righteousness. If with some of the my the t as righteousness. If with some of the was in the outset only an ground of wonder that he pass from the rule of for morality. Let us-inquire have been the incentives o have led the human racratus of morals. Admit

decorated by much of the thoughd be an attractive paths mankind has advaof excellence.

The present condition of or sense of the just, must causes acting through jor to no good suddenly. His his arts, his amusements, by slow deposits, such as rise beneath the sen. I supposing that man, at the hands of his his powerful sense of a wide intelligence as ample, the

than ever entered into the Tellity must have been more man to seek and do est tribes soon grew west strongest must take the dustrious man was laying of iand, and grain, and each occurred to him that person of iand, and grain, and each occurred to him that person of all these the me from being a mast. In savage tribes strongest is early overs instinct of each, and the up within the ilmits of a the riches of a man not your own tribe all posses must be held as safe from the common interest, did that a man may hold finary have haveling ence be learned that ever force the property of each which entailed great med and treaties of peace mup into one brotherho meishboring men. From als the human mind a bations, and thus to the Sucti a book as Mr. Paint of man it required the greats to produce. No Forcek, or Roman saw so The same experience distress which thus early right of property, must have ench man of life, and life. If if was very incorproperty, it must have protest, and those in powor feared a day when the least would expose of those to those coming alo youth and passionthus came slowly the curity of life. But a old epoch we see within own swords or to thrust them through and we see men of tho poison or opening their those men had more obut because they were cruei than a sudden de selves bloody men, the sacred history Saul be to thrust him through, founded upon any he that the uncircumelised.

that the uncircumdised their savage hearts of their savage. David per delivered from his hurder of Uriah and ye had made him fear the had made him fear the had made him fear the had made miser of crueity,—a re have formed an arguntaver of man's right—was the path over was the path over was the path over who said no one in A mouraing on his accountable of the savage of t

always what a natural s man is. He is not of the nothing in thousands of information. He is infl the remainder of the a the remainder of the a the remainder of the Africa have learned to and to weave fabrics a The Zulus feveni a They have philosophy. In the carry career of these phenomens of student, and did not its tudent, and did r in a new voyage, le further from the like, he at last fon se before bire.

ween Republican frugality unidering of the people's moe we can as easily prove ate Administration. When Tweed's downfail, the cossession of the Government, they found shoit, caused by the Demons of dollars, for which they had to provide. Notwiff-necession of the Tweet of the People's and the provide of dollars and besides, in reducing taximillions; whereas the Demonance debt, from 1808 to 1872, millions. These figures, toeral reports of the Federal onstinuty be kept before the They would have at least as eloquent campaign speech."

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J. Freie-Presse writes as folw York veterans: "Since the cartic party have let the eat d proclaimed publicly that in ampaign the same principles hieb Lee and Jackson fought we observe among the of our State a great-and a liveller participalgn for the purpose of ascan party to gain a glorious maliest villages of our State er around the Gardeid and ne reunions of the old solgiments are being arranged ere. It is a natural consessent political situation that it blood and braved all danryation of the Union should line again when they see the by the same usen whom they with arms in hand and demany bloody fields. Nothing teal than that the Boys in up their old organizations oh of commistances as the party of the South, and that Hancock on the part of the purpose of inducing unprit of the South, and that Hancock on the part of the of its political policy and expuse the Union General the purpose of inducing unpromistic enter the Democratic er over their real designs, may be defeated is as of as to the veterans as it is to the ing men, because the success oracy means for them governal in lowering of wages, if not impleyment, and, finally, combone to the property and sufficient political poli

peturn of Prof. Swing to the Central Church. an Able Sermon-" Morality and Ita Incentives."

Parewell Sermon of the Rev. C. L. Lester to the Hyde-Parkers. Pisty at Home and Its Aid in Developing

Character. Laving of the Corner-Stone of All Saints'

Catholic Church.

MORALITY.

THE INCENTIVES TO IT. ing, who returned to the city hat imed preaching yesterday morning at al Church,—new Music-Hall. There normous audience, and the Professor yed with every manifestation of

or the street and the street are some and the back to the foe as though to make a of her body. The English woodcock, ad in the marsh by an enemy, will fly away Bypt or old Persia could find any poetry or praise so becoming the dignity of a monument of the solemnity of a tomb as the poetry or praise of virtue. It is among the most common of all laments that there are few honest mon, and that history can point to but one soul that revealed no' sin, but it is in truth an amazing quality of man that he at all presents in his soul and life such a divine attribute as rightconeness. If we should assume with some of the naturalists that man was in the outset only an animal, it is a just ground of wonder that he has become able to pass from the rule of force to the empire of morality. Let us inquire what are and what have been the incentives or considerations which have led the human race toward its present status of morals. Admitting that human integrity, or virtue, or rightcousness is a defective quality, it is still certain that our world is decorated by much of this moral goodness, and it should be an attractive study to ask by what

THE REV. C. S. LESTER.

THE REV. C. S. LESTER.

MIN FAREWELL SERMON.

The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning. Mr. Lester has accepted the call of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, and goes there during the present week to assume charge of a new field of labor. His congregation yesterday morning was a large one, and during the sermon there were many eyes dimmed with tears, for Mr. Lester, during his residence of three years and a balt in Hyde Park, has made himself respected as a man and oved as the Rector of his parish.

His text was chosen from Ephesians, vi., 10: "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."

r hearts bit tartwent, and brothers, e result of that mountain of human sacrisa a magnificent new empire, a grand new ization, a development of life full of great-romises of blessing to mankind than the d has witnessed in all its history.

shurches in the man.

of vitality were it not for the faithful.

of vitality were it not for the faithful.

whose consciousness of duty makes them the saving sait of the world. Now, I am not complaining. I am only attempful to indicate the need of this and every parish in our land for a development of the individual consciousness of duty as the germ of a new enthusiasm in the Christian life.

In the old davs when dogma was of the chief importance there was no lack of zeal to obtain adherents to the pot shibboleth of sect or party. But to-day Christianity is growing more real, more true to itself, more practical in the aspects which it presents to the world, and a new duty is laid upon every one of us to be less selfish in our placid methods of dogmatic salvation, and more anxious to study our own lives with reference and relationships, and to see ourselves as necessary factors in a grand complexity upon whose right living the happines and usefulness of multitudes depend. Righ here in the Christian Church is the place where we must reach out towards the stainment of the new thought, not of what be effit we see to gain from church attendance a membership, but of what benefit we are to come thereby to society in the future. If come the characteristics is not conscience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Sunday-school of the Halsted ethodist Church celebrated its fourteent versary resterday afternoon in the professional procession of the professional procession of the professional procession of the professional procession of the Halsted ethodist Church celebrated its fourteent procession of the Halsted ethodist Church celebrated its fourteent procession of the Halsted ethodist Church celebrated its fourteent procession of the Halsted ethodist Church celebrated its fourteent procession of the proce

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH ministered the Holy Communion to a large number present. Eminently worthy of mention and adding to the better and churchly appearance of the interior are the new pews, carpets, gas-fixtures, vestibule and vestry, entrances. The vestry-room as well as the church has been thoroughly refitted and frescoed afresh, while the old ungainly ceiling yields to an open grothed inroof of deal done in oil and varnished, a fine piece of wood-work. The chancel has been remodeled and is handsomely refurnished and railed. The main rear window bears a beautiful prominent cross central in scarlet, and stained decorative lights on each side, in place of the old. The new altar and reredos make an attractive feature of the sane-

FAIRS.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CANNSTETTER VOLKSFEST.

SPORTING.

HORSES VERSUS MEN.





GENERAL MARKETS.

No. 2 at 75077e: 25.00 bu by sample at Maske on and 1000 bu at Maske delivered. Total, 25.00 bu.

n the prices given below is especially dull, and to ntity materially lower pri

HAY-Was in m

2.00 62.10 2.25 62.30 84.6 84 2.15 62.25 6 6 64 8 6 27

hicago & Northwestern R'y Co Sinking Fund 6s of 1879

For sale at 105 and int. DAY & FIELD - - - 130 La Salle-s he Merchanis' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.

Jeneral Hanking Business.

Il first-class Investment Securities.

County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds.

a London and Paris.

Jiroular Letters of Oredit furnished for

CHAS. A. MAIR & CO., . 199 LA SALLE-ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ecute orders for the purchase and sale of Grain and Provisions for future delivery on margins. THE COURTS.

O'NEIL'S HABEAS CORPUS.

Daniel O'Neil, who was held by the Coroner's Jury Aug. 12 on a charge of being the murderer of John McMahon, filed a petition for habeas corpus Saturday. McMahon lived at the corner of Laurel and Thirty-eighth streets and was shot in his salcon on the night of Aug. 2. The evidence before the Coroner's jury was published at great length in the papers at the time, but O'Neil says it did not do justice to him nor show his side of the case as fully as he deserved. Among other things he alleges that Mrs. McMahon did not testify positively that he was the man, but only gave it as her opinion not under cath; while he was sworn and stated under outh that he was not ruity of the crime charged, but was home if bed when it was committed. Several other witheases were also rendy to swear in his behalf, but the Coroner did not seem to wish to hear them, and the proceedings were hurried through. Pinally O'Neil insinuates that the purcer had been listening to outside statements, and some of them had fixed prejudices against him. In view of all these circumstances he thinks he did not have a fair hearing, and asks to be examined again on a habeas corpus. O'NEIL'S HABEAS CORPUS.

DIVORCES.

Eunice E. Francis filed a bill Saturday against Charles S. Francis, charging him with desertion, and asking for the usual divorce.

Rosina Kalvelage asked for a divorce from Heinrich Kavelage on account of his cruelty.

John Schulfe at the same time filed his petition stating that his wife Mary had proved herself usworthy of him by leaving him in favor of another man, and asking to be relieved from any care of her hereafter.

A bill for divorce was filed Friday by Mary McDonald against John A. McDonald, but suppressed for service, so the particulars could not be learned.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Susan Van Dusen and Byron H. Harmon, ad-ainistrators of the estate of A. L. Van Dusen, led a bill against Jacob and Lucretia S. Swars-tout to foreclose three mortgages for the sum of \$14,000 on the E. ½ of the S. W. ½ and the E. ½ of Sec. 3, 35, 8, in Kendall County, con-

STATE COURTS. iter S. Price commenced a suit in trespass day against Augustus C. Knopf and Frank th, claiming \$5,000 plamages. ge Moran will be in court every day this motions and general business. Mon-20, he begins the call of his old cal-a. 364, 369, 371 to 384, inclusive.

Judge Jameson, presiding in the Chancery branch of the Superior Court, yesterday decided the long-pending cause of Field & Leiter vs. The Herrick Estate. This was a bill to set aside and cancel a lease of a store under the Frank-urt House, on the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, executed to the complainants, who sought to piace the firm of Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle in their immediate vicinity. There were two points, as matters of fact, made the basis of the bill. It was claimed there had been no complete execution of the lease, by reason that a condition precedent, that the lease should be approved by the Probate Court, was not fulfilled; and, second, there had been a surrender of the lease and acceptance of such surrender. Each of these propositions was denied by the heirs. The amount involved is some \$8,000. The case was once tried on demurrer, was carried to the Appellate Court, whence it came back by a remand. It occupied two days in the hearing. TWICE LOST. the Appellate Court, whence it came back by a remand. It occupied two days in the hearing. Upon the hearing it was also attempted to be shown that one Cox. a prior tenant, had held over, claiming a verbal extension of his lease, to which defendants set up the statute of frauds. The Judge, after hearing the evidence, held that the complainants had failed in all points to prove their case, and ordered the bill to be dis-missed for want of equity.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers. JUDGE BLODGETZ—In chambers. JUDGE GARY—11, 15, 18, 26, 27, 29, 31, 22, 33, nd 38 to 74, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call, 50 to 100, inclusive. Trial call term Nos. 2,348, 2,384, 2,424, 1.08. 2.42. 2.430. 2.444, 2.450. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions and general business.
JUDGE BARRUM—Motions and defaults all the

COUNTY COURT—Nos. 1,876, 1,884, 1,887, 1,888, 1,882, 1,896, 1,896, 1,897.
CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 147, 33, 36, 33, 40, 41, 256, 347, 306, 310, 311, 314, 315.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Incinerated, Not Incarcerated.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The substitution of one word for another sometimes makes a great difference in the force of an expression. Thus, in my communication published in this morning's FRIBUNE, where I wrote "in free America people are generally licensed to do pretty much as they please, even if they choose to be blown up by reason of defective steam-bollers, or incinerated in combustible buildings," your devil, soubtless for the very purpose of making the situation not seem quite so warm, printed "inarcerated." In place of "incinerated."

Doubtless were a dozen or more families crowded into a lumber-yard thaf was walled in, and confined or imprisoned there, they might very properly be said to be incarcerated, and then if a jucifer match were to be ignited and applied to the combustible material surrounding them the natural result would be that they would be roasted—incinerated, reduced to ashes. And that is precisely what might be expected in such buildings as those referred to in ease of fire.

The substitution seemed to me to take the tharp point out of the sentence.

S. B. W.

Whom Shall I Ask?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

STOCKBRIDGE, Wis., Sept. 2.—Will you please inform a subscriber through your paper to whom and where to make complaints for letters abstracted by some of the Post-Office subordinates? The letters in question were probably abstracted en route on the train. By giving full direction how to proceed, you will greatly bilipe a Subscribur.

The matter referred to should be reported to David B. Parker, Chief Post-Office Inspector, washington, D. C.; also a report sent to J. E. Stuart, Post-Office Inspector, Chicago, with full statement of the facts in the case.]

A Farmer's Offset.

Defroit Free Fress.

A "hired man" who has been employed on a farm in this county for several months entered suit against his employer the other day for balance of wages, amounting, as he claimed to \$20. The suit was on trial in Justice Alley yesterday, and it looked at first as if the plaintiff had a slear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way, and seemed a very honest young man. When the farmer took the stand se said:

"I claim an offset for that \$20. No man need me me for what I honestly owe."

"What is your offset?" asked the lawyer.

"He's an unbeliever."

In what?"

has a heap to do with it. I had six hands employ, and we were rushing things when this man. He hadn't been with us two when they stopped they resper in the midths for the forenoon to dispute about Daniel in on's don, and in three days we had a reguence done over the whale swallowing. The man who run the mover got to a shout Samson, and drove over a stump, amaged the machine to the time of \$18, he very next day my boy broke his leg climbing a fence to hear and see the row was started over the Children of Israel through the Red Ses. It wasn't a week my wife said she didn't believe Elijah do by the ravens, and, hang me, if I didn't yest growing weak on Noah and his flood, my offset, all; and, if he was worth any-I'd sue him for a thousand dollars be-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stock Moderately Active, with Small Advance.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Mostly Steadier-Lard Firm.

Wheat Easier-Corn Lower-Oats Weak-Barley Firm -Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Business during the last week steadily in-increased in all lines to the close. Saturday is generally a busy day, and the last was smelally so. Currency was in more active demand, and as a consequence New York exchange was flat and drooping. The day previous it was firm at 60c per \$1,000 off, but on Saturday it was sold readily at \$1.00, and at the close it was still de-cidedly week.

readily at \$1.00, and at the close it was still decidedly weak.

Discount lines are rising, but they are still very far below the ability of bankers to carry them. Larger demands and more of them from approved customers would be very acceptable. Time loans are firm at \$6.5 per cent, 7 being usually accepted for large parcels. Demand and short time loans

and short time loans 465 per cent, with firmer market.

The New York stock market closed on Saturday strong in tone and fairly active on account of the immense shipments of gold the day previous for this country.

The following bank statement is regarded as very favorable for the time of year: Loans (increase), \$1,773,400; specie (increase), \$505,800; iegais (decrease), \$533,30; deposits (increase), \$1,183,200; reserve (increase), \$1,475.

Illinois Central gained %; New York Central, %; Michigan Central, 1½; Lake Shore, %; Erie, ½; Chicago & Northwestern, 1; St. Paul, %; Wabash, ¼; Hannibai & St. Joe, %; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, %; Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, ½; New Jersey Central, ½. There were

Western, 14: New Jersey Central, 14. There were some other small gains. The losses were about

%@%.
Government bonds were in fair request in this market at the following figures: District of Columbia. 8.65s, 99-100; 6s, 104%@104%; 5s, 102%@102%; 44s, 110%@111; 4s, 110%@110%. The selling rates for foreign excha ported by the International Bank as inge are re-Sixty days

Paris
Aniwery
Basel Zurich, etc.
Best Basel Zurich, etc.
Bes

of interest to be paid on the ist prox. is \$300,000.

Just now mine-owners on the Pacific Coast
are having a rather rough time of ft. Assessments upon owners for the present month must
make some of them wish they were out of the
business. The mines in Nevada require
\$055,400; California, \$300,200; others in Utah
and elsewhere, \$70,000. Total, \$1,004,600.
For the first nine months in 1878 the assessments
were \$9,656,000; 1879, \$11,519,300; 1880, \$10,286,300.
These sums must be very severe strain upon
owners, and doubtless many of them will be sold
out for the benefit of the men who manage to
put mining stocks up or down at pleasure.

The drain of coin to this country seems thus
far to have had no effect whatever upon the
abundance of money in London. There, as in
this country, millions are lying idle in the hands
of capitalists. The London Spectator asks:
"Can nobody suggesta stiff bit of work for English capitalists to do? They are standing idle
in heaps, and they do not like it at all. According to the Statist of the 17th uit, a sum of
money estimated at £200,000,000, or say nearly
three years' revenue, is lying waiting for the
profitable investment which it is so difficult to
find, and, although that figure may be an exaggeration,—we see no reason for thinking so,—it
is certain that the total sum available for new
forms of enterprise must be very large."

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.xchange yesterday showed a slight improve ent over Friday's transactions, and confidence

is returning. Closing	
Amie	Little Pittsbuig
Battle Creek	Moose 42
Calaverna	Mexican125
Consolidat'd Virginia.340	Mexican
Chrysolite	10phtr
Climax165	Piacer 75
Columbia Consolidt'd.250	Pacer
Durango 83	Sierra Nevada 135
Grand Prise	Silver Nucret
Hukill	South Bulwer 50
·Little Chief	Juadilla 15

Hukili.

The builion receipts Saturday from mines were \$31,952, making the total for the week \$26,557. Last week 202,256 shares were soid on the American Mining Board. Robinson Consolidated shipped 617 tons of ore to Leadville during August. The average assay was 112 to 220 cunces of silver per ton. Ore from the Heraid and Venroit Mines of the Eagle River Consolidated averages 150 cunces of silver. President Hulburd telegraphed Saturday: "Great boom and property doubled in value: several new claims located for the Company in promising territory."

A San Francisco special says: "The market closed weak. Dealers are nervous, believing the Union cross-cut should by this time have developed something."

Advices from Virginia state that old miners in the cross-cut have been removed and green hands employed for the purpose of preventing outside operators from gaining information regarding their condition.

The schooner Rival sailed Saturday for Mexico with 700 tons of mining machinery for the Caborca mines. To-day Utah sold, assessment \$3.00 delinquent, and Bechtel for 25 cents.

A Virginia special says: "The north drift on the 2.500-foot level of the Union, running from the Ophir incline, has connected with Winze No. 2 of the Union."

A Greenville, Cal., special says: "The Kettle Adit level of the Chero kee Mine has struck high grade ore. The Goodwin drift is showing free gold. The Blake drift of the Green Mountain Mine is infine ore ten feet wide. The new kity-stamp mili is approaching completion."

A Boston special says: "The Trustees of the Sau Pedro and Cañon del Aqua Company met Saturday and elected George William Bailou, the well-known banker of New York and Boston, President of the Company."

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding

PER CONTRACTOR SE	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Light State of the	2860.	1879.	2880.	1879.
ır, bris	5,475	8,364	5,000	6.118
eat, bu	50,251	227,080	151,013	162,138
n, bu	324,515	218,684	236,254	280,100
, bu	101.375	50,059	49,821	26,497
, bu	6,561	21,464	4,130	26,4.0
ley, bu	17,200	35,979	14,649	25,116
ss-seed, Ds	123,790	406.580	265,206	308,481
c-seed, Ba	1,437,240	1,931,956	672,991	2,703,400
om-corn, Ds	20,000	30,000	7,129	1,670
ed meats, bs	549,700	111,350	3,422,993	1,977.000
(. tos	********			16
6, btls	*******		304	247
c. bris	103	*******	2,497	430
I. bs	100,000	48,000	617,271	454,778
ow, hs	74,570	24,683	23,400	130,400
er. Bs	425,078	224,6%	278,696	814,822
hogs, No	16,354	12,632	8,381	5,165
le. No	3,472	8,799	2,800	3,006
ep. No	1,985	1,665	********	
06. BS	176,258	227,449	201,961	164,520
wines, bris	230	100	******	50
1. 2s	60.600	29,360	80,225	58,870
stoes, but	603	860	400	45
tons	4,750	6,153	1,546	1,738
tons	110	68	ACCOUNT OF	00
ber. m	4,423	6,646	4,654	3,608

Total.... 26,700,715 219,620,575 160,740,951 117,416,173

Of the wheat crop in the United Kingdom in 1880, Mr. Thomas C. Scott, a well-known writer on crops, breadstuffs, etc., in England, in writ-

has been rapidly progressing under ravorable conditions, and is now so far advanced that, with the returns of area under wheat in the United King iom, the probable outcome of the wheat crop may be estimated. The yield I first estimated at twenty-eight bushels to the acre. I am now inclined to put it at thirty, as thrashed crops are yielding better than anticipated. The area under wheat in the United Kingdom is 3,055,000 acres, from which, at thirty bushels, the aggregate products would be eleven and a half million quarters, are 800,000 quarters less than half our estimated consumption of 24,000,000 quarters. According to the returns of the home deliveries, this is nearly double the yield of last year's crop, and will save at least £15,000,000 sterling from going out of the country for foreign wheat."

Mons. Barthelemy Estienne, of Marseilles, wheat augmant estimate of the French wheat

eign wheat."

Mons. Barthelemy Estienne, of Marseilles, gives a summary estimate of the French wheat crop of 1889, derived from voluminous reports from all parts of the country. His previous estimates for crops of pravious years have proved to have been very reliable. The results of the reports are summarized as follows:

Ball freights were quoted steady at 350 for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c for 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c for do to Glasgow, 68%c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 250,000 bu. The corresponding shipmeuts were 352,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 16,184 bris; wheat, 238,330 bu; corn, 284,400 bu; cats, 46,550 bu; corn-meat, 388 pkgs; rye, 8,818 bu; mait, 10,400 bu; beef, 550 bris; cut meats, 1,107 pkgs; lard, 798 tes; whisky, 212 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 183,000 bu; corn. 78,000 bu.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city during the times named. The weights are gross:

The exports of provisions from the seaboard, including New Orleans, for the week ending Sept. 4, included 4.687 bris pork, 2,164 bris beef, 6,371,323 lbs lard, 10.392,913 lbs hog-ment, 6,002,447 lbs cheese, and 769,251 lbs tallow.

The following were the aggregate expor

St. Louis is now agitated about the grading of wheat. It is proposed to reduce the grades so that No. 2 shall be about half way between the present No. 2 and No. 3. There has never been anything made by reducing grades in this city, except by a few individuals for a brief time; except by a few individuals for a brief time; and that at the expense of injustice to the rest. On the contrary, Chicago never had such a big grain trade as since her grades have been raised to a higher standard. Experience has shown that the way to attract buyers is to offer good goods. The "commercial grade," for which some people have clamored here, is justly frowned upon by men who know that wheat is wanted for "grinding."

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were quiet and unusually steady. Liverpool reported is advance in pork, and the local hog market was steady. The pork shorts were less anxious to sell, some holding back, thinking that possibly there may be a reaction, due to certain legal proceedings instituted the previous day. There was a relatively fair inquiry for new. Lard was not much wanted, but strongly held, and bayers

hors, against 1,481,600 to same date in 1913, and in 1878.

MESS PORK—Advanced Sc per bri, except for this month, and closed nearly the same as Friday aftermont, at \$17.550 for round lots, spot or seller the month: \$17.55 seller October; \$33.00 bid seller November; and \$11.550 for seller annace. Asine were reserved of 1,300 bris seller September at \$11.550, \$150 bris seller september at \$11.550, \$150 bris seller seller seller annace. on til. 20: 5.700 brls seller October at \$17.636,217.70;
4.000 brls seller November at 18.056,13.05; 7.000 brls
seller the year at \$12.508.12.00; and 5.600 brls seller January at \$12.508.13.05. Total, 24.000 brls.

LARD-Advanced 746.0100 pre 130 10s, and closed 5c
above the latest prices of Friday, at \$7.55.27.574 spot
or seller the month, \$1.005.02.02; seller October, and
\$7.905.73294 for November. Sales were reported of 8.05: 1.0.0 tes seller November at \$7.385(a) tes seller January at \$7.325(a) \$7.50 tes seller January at \$7.325(a) \$7.50 tes seller January at \$7.325(a) \$7.50 tes. Max75-Exhibted little change, and little animation. Sales were reported of 700,000 be short ribs at \$8.56 spot, \$5.30 seller September, \$8.25(a)\$0. is seller October, \$7.30 seller November, and \$8.05(a)\$0. weeler January. Friess of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1.0 clock for partitioning the seller January.

 Loose.
 83.55
 65.25
 88.15
 85.50

 Spot, boxed
 8.55
 5.45
 8.38
 8.70

 September, boxed
 8.50
 5.45
 8.38
 8.70

 October, boxed
 8.40
 5.45
 8.37
 8.70

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and pominally unchanged. The demand was only local, as is usual Saturdays, and the feeling was tame in sympathy with an easier wheat market. Sales were reported of 475 bris winters, mostly at \$4.006.40; 559 bris double extras at \$7.00 67.25 for patents; 159 bris low grades at \$2.09; 125 bris do at \$2.09. Total. 1,200 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.0064.75 for good to choice extra.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in better demand and firm. Sales were 16 cars bran at \$10.0061.25; 1 car shorts at \$12.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$6.0066.25. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$44.59 per ton on track.

aborts at \$12.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$6.006.25.
Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and steady; the market for next month so d \$60 bigher, declined \$40, and closed \$60 below the .a. sat quotation of Friday. The Liverpool advices noted a somewhat easier feeling, with oargo-buyers holding of for concessions. New Fork was quiet, and our receipts were clargen, but the agreegated statement indicates a delargo, but the agreegated statement indicates a delargo, but the carrier and the property of the market, and it operated most on the deferred futures. This month was sustained by a demand to fli snorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat that is likely to arrive during September; and next month was sustained by a demand to fli snorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat that is likely to arrive during September; and next month was sustained by a demand to fli snorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat that is likely to arrive during September; and next month was sustained by a demand to fli snorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat that is likely to arrive during September; and next month was sustained by a demand to fli snorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat the subject to the clouds. There was not much other demand. Seller testober opened at \$20,000 dat \$25,000 days. And September at \$25,000 days. The part at \$25,000 days. And September at \$25,000 days. And S

Hoga. 14,887 16,549 21,428 15,566 16,354 9,0.0

LIVE STOCK.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Mo., Sejc. 11.—CATTLE—Demand continues urgent, but supply so small, very little done. The few head offered sold quickly at full yesterday's quotations; receipis. 30; shigments, 300.

SHEEP—Onchanged; receipis, 1,30; shipments, 700.

HOUS—Unchanged; Yorkers and Baltimores, 4,502 6.0; mixed packing, 4,5026.0; pixed packing, 4,5026.0; mixed packing, 5,5026.5; receipts, 3,302; shipments, 3,400. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Hous—Steady at \$5.003 5.35; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,600.

LUMBER. The cargo market was inactive and nominal. The fleet was closed out on the previous day, and there were no new arrivals. A large fleet of imber ves-sels has cleared, but the offerings of cargoes will

At the yards the volume of trade continues heavy.
Orders are coming in from all parts of the West, and
many dealers are behind in filling them. No change
is made in the price-list, which it is claimed is closely
affected to. Dealers say they have no trouble in selfugrall the lumber they want to at present figures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. Sept. II.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, 8:2563.75; common extras, 84.0044.5; Wissonain extras 84.565.09; Minnesota extras, 84.0064.5; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, 85.066.59; Illinois and Indiana, 85.366.00; St. Louis, 85.066.59; Illinois and Indiana, 85.366.00; St. Louis, 85.066.25; Patent apring wheats, 85.036.59; winter wheats, 85.007.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yeilow, 8546850; Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 45660; No. 2 white, 656646; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 612 (2006). BUTTER: Western choice creamery, 286.00; choice indie packed, 216246; common to good, 166230.

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BUTTER: Western choice creamery, 286.00; choice indie packed, 216246; cho

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.-Cotton-Firm; mid-

FLOUR-Firm and tending upward; higher rates asked for family.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western steady; No. 2 Western red, spot and September, \$1.04(61.09); October, \$1.05(61.09); October, \$1.05(61.09); October, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); December, \$1.05(61.09); October, \$ STOAR—Firm: A soft, 10%c.
STOAR—Firm: A soft, 10%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.18.
FIREGUES—TO Liverpool per steamer unchanged.
RECEUFTS—Flour, 13% bris; wheat, 57,100 bu; sorn,
8.800 bu; oats, 4.00 bu; rye, 581 bu.
SEIPARNES—Wheat, 20%58 bu; corn, 40,461 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 610,281 bu; corn, 108,700 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; superfine, \$1,006.25; XX, \$4,006.25; XX, \$4,006.25; XXX, \$4,5064.75; high grades, \$4,875,625.625, GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; \$5,656. Oats essier at 47c.

CORN—MRAL—Dull and lower at \$2,506.25;
HAY—Easier: prime quoted at \$18,006.00.00; choice, \$21,006.22.00.

PHOVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; \$18,006.00.00; choice, \$21,006.22.00.

PHOVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; \$18,006.00.00; choice, \$21,006.22.00.

PHOVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; \$18,006.00.00; choice, \$21,006.22.00.

PHOVISIONS—Fork quiet and mean; shoulders, \$1,006.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$1,000.00.00; choice, \$

BRAN-Higher: 7256.
BRAN-Higher: 7256.
BRAN-Higher: 7256.
WHIRKY-Steedy: 81.0021.10.
MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, par.
Sterling exchange, 631. ST. LOUIS.

TROULD'S Firmer; refract De.
HISKY-In fair demand; Western, 8.18.
COMPTS-Figur, 1200 brie; wheat, 46.00 bu; of bu; oats, 30.00 bu.
HPMENTS-Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu. MILWAUKEE.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. Ky., Sopt il.—COTTON—Firm at III-de.
FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; extra. 13.26
The extra family, 15.75-4.75; A No. 1, 24.76-5.00; choice faner, 26.00-6.25.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet at Sc. Corn firm; No. 3 white, 56c; do mixed, 55c. Class firm; No. 2 white, 56c; do mixed, 55c. Riyen—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 85c.
HAT—Dull and unchanged at \$10.00214.00.
PROVISIONS—Fork dull at \$16.50. Lard quiet; prime steam, 85c. Bulk meats dull and lower; aboutders, 56c. clear risk 50; clear, 26.10. Bacon lower; shoulders, 56.15; clear risk, 26.5; clear, 26.10. Hams—Sucar-cured, 125(6)25c.
WHISKY—Active at \$1.12.

CINCINNATI.

CINCI CINCINNATL

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash, Sc: No. 1 white Michigan, 94%; amber Michigan, spot and September, Sc: No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 85%; September, 85%; Cetober, 67%; No. 4 98%ci December, Sc: No. 3 red Wabash, Sc: rejected, Lake Shore, SS;c: No. 2 red mixed, Sc. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 44c: Cotober, 65%; rejected, 45%c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 19%ci No. 2 white, 54%ci rejected, 65%c. Care Cettors, 65%; rejected, 65%c. Care Cettors, 65%; rejected, 65%c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 19%ci No. 2 white, 54%ci rejected, 65%ci Oats, 65% but oa

KANSAS CITY. ORAIN-Whest-Receipts, 22,000 bu; ship bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 874c; October, 87c; No. 17c; October, 734c. Corn—Receipts, 1,495 bu; ments, 2,644 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 284c; October

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich. Sept. II.—FLOUR—Quiet. GRAIN—Wheat easy: No. 1 white, \$1.056 asked September, \$1.056; October, \$1.05; November, \$1.05 bid; No. 2 white, \$2c; No. 3 red, \$1.05 RECEIPTS—Whoat, \$1.00 bid. SHIPMINTS—Wheat, \$4,000 bid.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat in asked, \$L04.bid October. Corn quiet; sale \$366 &C; 42,000 bu first half September of bits nominally \$6c. Bye neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS-Unchanged. PEORIA.

PRORIA, Sept. IL—GRAIN—Corn active and easy; high-mixed, 334638c; mixed, 3346354c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 284c. Rye easy; No. 2, Signific. Highways Sept. Highways Sept. 24. Il. INDIANAPOLIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-Bu

PETROLEUM.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. IL-SPIRITS TURPEN-

No carpets should be laid without a Moth-proof Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that man-ufactured of outton and paper. American Car-pet Lining Company, New York and Boston. Sold by all carpet dealers. HOLMAN'S PAD.

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Acknowledged by eminent Physicians and the Publi to be the ONLY REAL Remedy for Malaria, Chill-Fever, Dyspepsia, Chil-dren's Diseases, Liver Complaint, etc., if you get the gesuine not class. Price for Genuine Holman's Pads, 42, Sold by Drug-Price for Genuine Holman's Fac.
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THE unfold miseries that result from indiscretion in enriving the many be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion about purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE I.e., SELF-PEESE R. VATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, nervous and physical debility, nervous and physical debility. Two-hundredth edit in, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physican of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and seweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains becautiful and very examined engraving. Three durant because of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book Bound in French cloth; price only H; seni by mall postpaid.

The London Lances says: "No person abould be

dress Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. HEAL or may be consulted on all disrequiring skill and experi-THYSELF

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611:15 pm 10:15 pm

mowod & Wankeshs Ex. 5:00 pm 10:03a m nites, St. Paul & Minns-10:03 am 4:05a m Express trains and Ap-10:03 pm 17:0 am 10:03 pm 17:0 am ains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pasi nneapoils are good either via Madison and du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Kansas City, Denver & Pueb .. *12:30 pm * 2:30pm PHYSBURG, Pa., Sept. II.—PHYROLEUM—Physics Crude, Sl.15 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 950 louis, Springded & Terns... Still am Still pa St. Louis, Springded & Terns... Still am Still pa St. Louis, Springded & Terns... Still am Still pa St. Louis, Springded & Terns... Still am Still pa St. Louis, Springded & Terns... Still pm 17:55 a St. Louis, Springded & Terns... Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Express. Still pm 17:55 a Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a Still pm 17:55 a Peoris Ex. vis Joliet... Still pm 17:55 a

Cricara, Hort Johnd & Partic Hattron, bepot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta Ticted Offices M Clark-st, Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and to Canal, corner Madison,

Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 75:0 am 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (dasiy) 9:50 am 7:50 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex. (3:30 pm 9:54) px
Raismagoo Accommodation 5:40 pm 9:55 a x
Atlantic Express (daily) ... 5:15 pm 9:30 a x
Night Express ... 99:10 pm 9:53 a x
Grand Hapida & Muskegon Mail 9:50 am 7:50 pm
Grand Hapida & Petosky Express 3:40 pm 9:50 pm
Grand Hapida & Miskegon Ex. 9:10 pm 1:500 ax

On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m. Leura | Arrival

motinasti, Indianapolis, Louis-villa, Columbus & East Day Express Night Express 830 pm 725 pm

Baltimore or this.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty second-st. Ticket Offices, St Cart.-st. Palmer House Grand Pacific stoset, and Depot (Exposition Build E. * 7:5) am * 5:53 am

Incinnati, Indianapolis & Louis 8:00 am 125 pg 8:10 kg 1 1:00 kg 1 Leave. Arrive

Chicago & Grand Trunk Raitwas.
Sepot corner Archer and Stewart-ava. Tickes for sale at the Paimer House and Grand Pacific House Learn Arrive fall & httpress.

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alignmine Accomm'dat'n—leare
a arrive cor Western-av & Alignmine (1978) Puliman Steeping-Cars attached to night express

Louve Arriva

MARINE ren of Ves

Chicago River and It. Now the Tenders of

Bridge Are Cana of the Schoone

Tariety of Local and Gen Telegrams from Variou

HOME GATH
A CLEAR RIVER AND I.
The river hover was so on many years as on yester
Lake-acreet bridge to the
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mon hours about a doze
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with the exception of the

AROUND T

Cedar Point toe close, was board' and stop engines. thip again black buoy woursent made by wind, knots, was obbged to let g three and a half fathoms

In an article alluding achooner F. B. Gurdines the other day, the Exhas evidently committee has evidently compared. The old cunderneath her was not the water in a vessel her close proximity to ward position in which ward position in which was passing up o almost as difficult an unow its when she lay or Point."

A WAY THE THE P. E

No one can object to curing a share of the lout the shippers run a the hookers offer to cu seimen knew about it, of one that has hugged three or four weeks en low the figure, but the lop my the current rate than risk his tumber we allving by picking up of the offense will go Toronto Maff.

Toronto Mail.

THE MARINE
The report that the rine city disaster was Fourteen witnesses in whom were of the boa of the Inspectors to he of the passengers. Thade before Monday, ment of the Marine-Ution case was \$200. Do the Marine of the Mar in its general appears
in its general appears
wooden. The vessel
hood of \$110,000. The
R. K. & H. J. Winslow
carrying oral

argest carrying craft will be 307 feet, ever and hold 31 feet. That out it is determined ways through the sid dreight; and she will somplete it estimated by the late N. C. Winniow to The length of he are N. C. Winniow to The length of he are N. C. will be feet beam 35 feet seet about \$110,000. The feet was about \$110,000. The feet wa or two will be fur forks, the engine

PIES-FLELE ARTURE OF TRAINS

Leave | Arnve.

611:15 pm 10:15 pm

Leave. | Arrive. 7:30 a m • 7:45 p a • 5:00. p m • 10:30 a n 610:10 a m • 4:00 b u 9:00 p m • 7:00 a n 10:11 a m • 4:00 p a 10:10 a m • 7:00 a n

ide, corner Canal and Van Bu Bureu-st. bridge, and Twenty Boss, at Depots, 9 South Clark otel and Palmer House.

Air Line) ... 7:00 am 6:50 pm Ex. (dasiy) 9:00 am 7:40 pm Exat (dasiy) 9:00 am 7:40 pm Stoaton Ext. 9:30 pm 9:35 a a dasion ... 9:10 am 7:40 pm 9:35 a a dasion ... 9:10 am 7:40 pm 6:30 a m 7:40 pm 6:30 am 7:40 pm 7

* 7:5) a m * 5:53 a m

Leave. Arriva.

9:00 am 4:00 pm Leave. | Arrive. at'n-leave 3-av & 20th | 5:37 p m | 9:20 a m

Leave Arriva

MARINE NEWS. micago River and Its Branches Barren of Vessels.

Now the Tenders of Halsted Street Bridge Are Caught Asleep.

Heavy Shortage Reported in the Wheat Cargo

Fariety of Local and General Notes of Interest-

HOME GATHEBINGS. CLEAR RIVER AND LIGHT ARRIVALS.

In river never was so clear of vessels before
any years as on yesterday morning. From
extreet bridge to the end of the harbor
only three vessels could be counted. The

sterday.

Contrary to general expectation, the steamer or made an excursion-trip to South Chicago sterday afternoon, but her patronage did not coed forty persons.

The mention of the difficulties that environ a steamer Flora has led Capt. Cox to swear measure on newspaper reporters, at least such the street talk among his friends.

The law. Leonard has been appointed to the minand of the tug Union. The selection is a minanest one for the remainder of the season, he barge Noque Bay has received a new fore-

AROUND THE LAKES. NOT AGROUND AFTER ALL.

The following extract from the log of the revenue-cutter Perry affords convincing proof that he was not aground off Cedar Point, Sandusky Bay, last week, as has been reported: "The officer in charge of deck, turning can buoy off the point too close, was obliged to hard starcodar Point toe close, was obliged to 'hard star-board' and stop engines. Before getting way on hip again black buoy was on starboard side; current made by wind, setting in about three knots, was obliged to let go starboard anchor in three and a half fathoms water, ship broadside to current was being swept by it so that forty fathoms of cable was paid out, which held her against the current; the after part of the vessel grounded on soft bottom in smooth water. At 8p. m., current having slacked, hove the an-chor up, and steamed into Sandusky Bay; an-chord off the city in two and one-half fathoms water.

The new steam-barge Albert Mills is at De-troit taking on lumbering supplies for Grand Marais. She was built at Algonac by Abram Smith for himself and others, and is officered as follows: Obaries Cash, Captain; J. B. Mitchell, Mate: C. Blood, First Engineer; James Stager, Second Engineer. Her capacity is 300,000 lum-ber, 500 tons coal, or 15,000 bushels grain. She is mely adapted to the trade in which she is now longived. She will take a cargo of lumber from drand Marais to Tonawanda, and on her return oad again with lumbering supplies for the same parties.

THE F. E. GARDNER.

In an article alluding to the sinking of the shooner F. B. Gardiner in the river at Buffalo, the other day, the Express says: "Somebody has evidently committed a blunder in taking the scows from alongside before seeing that she had something to support her when they were removed. The old canvas put temporarily inderneath her was not sufficient to keep out the water in a vessel in her condition, From her close proximity to the bank and the awkward position in which she lies with regard to vessels pussing up or down, it would seem almost as difficult an undertaking to raise her how as when she lay on the rocks near Windmill Point."

A WAY THE CANUCKS HAVE,

the offense will get that boat into print.—
Torono Mag.

The MARINE CITY DISASTER.

The report that the investigation of the Manine City disaster was closed was premature. Fourteen witnesses have been examined, all of whom were of the boat's crew. It is the desire of the inspectors to have the testimony of some of the passengers. The final report cannot be made before Monday. The cast to the Government of the Mamie-Garland collision investigation asse was \$500.—Detroit Exchange.

A late number of the Cleveland, Herald contained the following: "An air of business pervalues the shippard of Messrs. T. Quayie's Sons, hear the Upper Central way-bridge. The firm will, during the coming full and winter, build have steam-barges, and will soon have 300 men at work. Mention was made in the Herald some time ago of the steam-barge to be built by the major of the steam-barge to be built by the major. The themselves. This is already well under way. Its dimensions are 255 feet keel, 270 feet over all, 25 feet begun, and 20 feet depth of hold. In the general appearance it will resemble the weeken. The vessel will cost in the neighborhood of Silto.00. The second vessel is for Messra, R. & H. J. Winslow, and will probably be the largest correction the large that the second vessel is for Messra, R. & H. J. Winslow, and will probably be the largest complete it estimated to build her with gang-way through the sides, so as to better handle freight; and she will have four spars. Her cost complete is estimated at \$195.000. The third vessel will be owned by Mr. W. G. Winslow, son of the largest chength of keel will be 250 feet, over all about \$18.000. The endoninery for the largest complete its estimated to build her the desire and the compound.

the machinery for their vessel, but will before many days. The frames of all three steambarges will be iron, strapped diagonally with 15.5 inch iron. The frames will be treensiled instead of fastened in the usual way, and the timbers will be immersed in a solution of lime. This idea Mr. It. K. Winsiow adopted from that of the Franch Admiralty. All the vessels, it is thought, will be ready for business by the 1st of May next."

The new steam-barge H. Lucila Worthington has just loaded 650 tons building stone at Grindstone City for Chicago.

The wrscking expedition to the Bertschy have been greatly hindered by the storm, but have succeeded in getting off everything but the entrine and boiler.

this winter and outfit in the spring at an expense of about \$15,000. The work will be done at Detroit.

Dominion letters-patent have been issued for the incorporation of the Canada Lake Superior Transit Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. for the ourpose of carrying on a steamboat or forwarding business on Georgian Bay and Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

The schooner Julia Willard is to be provided with an entire new outfit of canvas at Cleveland. Work on the new tug for Capt. Dowling has been commenced with a vim, the keel being already out. The dimensions of the tug when completed are to be 72 feet long over all, 15 feet beam, and 9 feet deep.

The new steam-barge Henry Chisholm has taken on a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal at Cleveland for Chicago. The next cargo of the new steam-barge Wo-co-ken out of Cleveland for Chicago will consist of 2,000 tons of coal.

The schooner Thomas Quayle is being thoroughly recalked at Cleveland.

The new iron propeller Boston did not get away from Detroit Friday night as was expected, on account of the steam-barge H. D. Combuty and tow having taken the grain from Toledo which it was expected the Boston was chartered for to take to Buffalo.

G. W. Sickles & Co., doing business as painters in Cleveland, have commenced suit in admiralty in the United States District Court against the new propeller Smith Moore, libeling the vessel for \$20, clatmed to be due for painting.

The achooner Jessie Macdonald has been hauled out at the Kingston Marine Railway for repairs. She will have new coiling, new timbers, and bilges put in her.

LAKE PORTS.

LAKE PORTS.
BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—Arrivals—Schooner C. J.
Wells, North Cape, David Vance, J. D. Sawyer,
L. A. Law, Moonlight, M. Tremble, Pensaukee,
Homer, Emma L. Coyne, grain, Chicago; schooner D. S. Austin, grain, Milwaukee.
Cleared—Propeller W. Cowie, schooner L. A.
Law, coal; M. E. Tremble, North Cape, Chicago.
Charters—Schooners Monitor, Moonlight, coal
to Milwaukee, 70 cents; schooner M. E. Tremble,
coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, \$1; schooner Cortea, cement to Cleveland, 5 cents per barrel free
on board; coal thence to Chicago, \$1.
Canal freights—Unchanged; wheat, \$% cents;
scra.5% cents to New York; prime lumber, \$2.50per
1,000 feet to Albany, and \$8.25 to New York; staves
to New York, \$1.50g21.65 per ton. Canal shipments, 584,000.

Poirrepont.

Porr Hubon, Mich., Sept. 12.—Passed up—Propellers India, St. Paul, Havana, V. H. Ketcham, A. Miller, Vanderbilt No. 2, California, Missouri and barges, Cormorant and consorts, Perter Chamberiain and consorts, S. Chamberia and barges; schooners G. W. Davis, Jr., Benson, James Matthews, Gallintine, Caringford, F. M. Knapp, D. G. Fort, P. S. Marsh, A. G. Morey, Thomas Gawa.

Down-China, Nyack, Jessie, Asia, Saniiac, Salina and barges, Raleigh and consorts, Glean and barges, G. L. Colwell and barges; schooner Wells Burt, M. J. Wilcox, Thomas P. Sheldon, Bolivia, James B. Glimore.

Wind west, fresh. Weather cloudy.

POET OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries.
Prop Idabo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludfington, lumber.
Prop R. G. Peters, Mauistee, lumber.
Prop R. G. Peters, Mauistee, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Kittle Grant, South Chicago, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Kittle Grant, South Chicago, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Harry Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bouse Simmions, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr House Simmions, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bouse Simmions, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Grid, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr David Macey, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr David Macey, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Mont, Schr Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mont, Schr Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mont, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mont, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mont, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mont, Schr Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mont, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montpeiler, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montpeiler, Muskegon.
Schr Montpeiler, Muskegon.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr J. T. Mott, Escanaba.
Schr J. T. Mott, Escanaba.
Schr D. A. Van Valenburgh, Escanaba.
Schr D. A. Van Valenburgh, Escanaba.
Schr D. A. Van Valenburgh, Escanaba.
Schr Challenge, Ludington.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr Challenge, Ludington.
Schr Challenge.
Prop Oty of Traverse, Traverse City, sundrie

His Relations to His Congressional Constituency.

A Statement by the Republican Committeemen of His District.

Sive.

District composed of Ashtaonia, Geanga, Maboning, Portage, and Trumbull Counties:

1802. Garfield. 18,288 Woods. 6,783

1804. Garfield. 18,086 Moses. 6,315

1806. Garfield. 18,302 Coolman 7,376

1808. Garfield. 18,387 MoEwen. 9,759

1870. Garfield. 13,588 Howard. 7,253

District composed of Ashtaohia, Luke, Geanga, Portage, and Trumbull Counties:

1872. Garfield. 19,189 Sutifif. 8,254

Total vote of Ohio from 1869 to 1878, in 1882 Secretary of State.

This change of 183 in the relative standing of the two parties in the National House of Representatives marks the vast political change that took place all over the country in the years 1873 and 1874. We do not here discuss the causes of this change. Whatever they were they explain the falling off in the Republican vote in this Congressional district in those years.

Still, prominence may be given to the Tokona, Mr. Greeley Republicans, formed a large work of the congressional district in these years.

Still, prominence may be given to the Tokona, Mr. Greeley Republicans, formed a class of fluctuaring voters for several years. By 1878 most of them had returned to the Republican party. These Greeley Republicans, formed a class of fluctuaring voters for several years. By 1878 most of them had returned to the Republican party. In the same period Greenbackism sprang up and made invade on the party. Accordingly, for the most part, the defections of 1872, 1874, 1874 were not the result of dissatisfaction with Gen. Gardeld; they were rather due to the general causes maned, including the commercial crisis and the bard times which followed publican party began to recover the lost ground in the Nation. In Ohio, and in this district. The next year Gardield's vote was the nighest that he has ever received with a single exception, the vot of 1882.

That the fluctuations in Gen. Gardeld's vote are due to general causes is still further shown by his vote in 1870. In that year he received only 18,584 only 1,000 more than in 1874. No doubt that vote would be referred to Credit Moullier Company.

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The the fluctuations of Gardeld's votes are due to Credit Moullier Company.

Green of Gardeld's votes are due to receive and the company of the property of the fluctuary of these of the public

Chairman of the Republican Central Committee the Nineteenth Chief Congressional Committee J. A. Howells, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Lake County. Chairman of the Republican Control Committee 1.

Portage County. Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Trumbull County.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sr. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Austin, Minn., says: "This morning about 4 o'clock some of the people residing in the vicinity of the South bridge in this city noticed a fire close by, and soon found that it was the house occupied by city Mr. and Mr. could go in and live. The small structure was soon consumed, and the old people, or what remained of them, were found blackened and charred lying side by side in the cellar, apparently not having been aroused to consciousness by their terrible aitnation. As soon as it could be done, the remains were removed from the embers, suitably coffined, and taken to Varco Staton for interment. They were very tiged, and the old gentleman was crippied with rheumatism and could not have rescued himself had he been forewarned, but the old lady was quite spry, and had she been awakened could have made vigorous efforts for the escape of barself and husband. Although very poor, they were highly respected. Ten of their children live within a radius of five miles from this city.

A MISER'S DEATH.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 12.—An old Irish woman, named Kate Fitzgerald, was run over on the street in the city yesterday, and was taken to the Hospital, where she died during the night from injuries received. She lived a sort of recluse alone in an old house, and, on searching the rooms to-day, some \$1.50 was found belonging to her. She has been living in Dayton twenty-five years, but has no friends, though two brothers are living somewhere in the country.

DROWNED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. II.—Charles Stenger and three companions were riding in a skiff on the Ohio River to-day, and, in attempting to cross the path of an approaching steambost, the skiff was upset and Stenger was drowned. His companions were rescued, Stenger leaves a wife and one child.

RECORD OF FIRES.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.—The summer residence recently purchased by Prof. Alexander Agassis burned this morning. It was located near Prof. Agassis's house, and never had been occupied since it was built, about five years ago, its owner being ill in Europe. It was worth about \$22,000. Insured.

occupied since it was built, about five years ago, its owner being ill in Europe. It was worth about \$22,000. Insured.

Radical Legal Changes—Married Woman's Rights in Mississippi.

Memphs Avalagh.

The new code of Mississippi to go into effect Nov. 1, 1880, has cut up by the roots all the anotent disabilities of married women, and they are now free and equal in every respect to their husbands. It is the most radical logislation yet had upon the subject.

"Sec. 1,167. The common law, as to the disabilities of married women, its effect on the rights of property of the wife, is totally abrogated, and marrienge shall not be held to impose any disability or incapacity on a woman as to the ownership, acquisition, or disposition of property of any sort, or as to her capacity to make contracts, and do all acts in reference to property which she could lawfully do if she was not married; but every woman now married, or hereafter to be married, shall have the same capacity to acquire, hold, manage, control, use, enjoy, and dispose of all property, real and personal, in possession or expectance, and to make any contract in reference to it, and to bind herself persocally, and to sue and be sued, with all the rights and liabilities shadent thereto, as if she was not married.

"Sec. 1,169. A married woman may dispose of her estate, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the same manner as if she was not married."

"Sec. 1,169. A married woman may dispose of her estate, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the same manner as if she was not married."

"Sec. 1,169. A married woman may dispose of her estate, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the same manner as if she was not married."

"Sec. 1,169. A married woman may dispose of here state, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the same manner as if she was not married."

There we no children, and each a child's part if there be no children, and each a child's part if there be children or the descendants of children. They may d

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Obleage Tribuna
GALEWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The unterrified Democracy of Jo Daviess County met yesterday in Convenition at Elizabeth, and nominated the following ticket, which the Republicans will properly attend to in November: For Assemblyman, James Carr, of Scales' Mound; Sheriff, R. G. Smith, of East Galena; State's Attorney, T. H. Hodson, of Apple River; Circuit Clerk, J. D. Crowley, of Pleasant Valley.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. Il.—The Republican convention of Lake County and a harmonious session at Libertyville. Col. W. A. James, of Highland Park, was chosen Chairman. James Pollock, of Newport, was unanimously nominated for Representative, and George Kirk, of Waukegan, for Senator. Capt. John Swanbrough, present boumbent, was renominated for Sheriff, Moses Brans for Coroser, Charles Phillipps for Clerk of Court, and Charles Whitney for State's Attorney. Seventeen delegates were elected to attend the Senatorial Convention at Melenry on the 18th.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. Il.—The Hon. D. C. Smith, Republican nominge for Congress in this district, will publish a challenge the morrow to the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, his opponent, for a joint discussion. The challenge proposes one debate in each county in the district. Mr. Stevenson persistently refuses to define himself on the great questions of the campaign, and the Republicans hope that he will accept the challenge.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE. Sept. 12.—The Republicans have brought to light and are circulating with good effect some of the editorial utterances of P. V. Deuster during the War. In one article in his paper, the Sechots, he expressed the wish that Lincoln would be assasinated if elected the second time. Mr. Deuster has a very bad War record, having ranked as one of the most ultra Copperheads. He will be renominated for Congress by the Democrats on Monday, and this district will then witness the most desperate political fight that it has ever known. The chances for Mr. Sanger improve daily.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OSHKOSE, Wis., Sept. II.—The Republican Convention in the First Assembly District elected George Gary. T. Allien, and Herman Page delegates to the Congressional Convention. The Third District elected W. A. Boyd, H. W. Webster, and John Laabs. All favor the nomination of Richard Guenther.

WATEMPTOWN, Wis., Sept. II.—The Democrats nominated the following county ticket at Jefferson to-day: Senator, Frederick Pusel; Sheriff, John Messersmith; County Clerk, F. E. Illing: Treasurer, W. E. Haskins: Register, W. S. Winslow: District Attorney, Robert Kirkland; Coroner, J. G. Fuchs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GETTERUMO, Pa., Sept. 12.—The Greent of the Nineteenth District yesterday non John Moor for Congress.

THE ORDER OF ELKS.

Dedication of a Monument at Mount
Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia—Impressive Ceremonics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Bopt. In—The Benevolent
Protoctive Order of Elks, an organization composed of members of the theatrical profession,
dedicated a monument at their burial plot in
Mount Moriah Cemetery to day. Fully 10,000 people assembled to witness the ceremonics.
In the plot of ground reserved exclusively for
the members of the Elks are interred two
members of the Order—George R. Maguire, who the members of the Elks are interred two members of the Order—George R. Maguire, who died June 18, 1877, and Warren S. Fox, who died March 29, 1880. The monument was presented by Charies E. Ellis, a member of the Philadelphia Lodge. The base of the monument is composed of Richmoud granit. Surmounting a slab of finished granit is an American elk in bronze. The hight of the monument to the tip of the authers is seventeen foet. There were present as members of the Order delegations from the lodges of New York, Boston, Chleago, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. Exulted Ruler Hill, Leading Knight John A. Forepaugh, Acting Leading Knight Lew Frazer, Loyal Knight Frederick Helm conducted the ceremonies, which consisted in the repetition of certain parts of the ritual and the placing on the corrers of the lot wreaths bearing the motto of the organization "Justice," "Charity," "Brotherly Loye," and "Fidelity. District Deput Thoran unveiled the monument and an address sketching the history of the Order from its commencement twelve years ago to the present time was delivered by Henry P. O'Nell. A short memorial address over the graves of the dead Brothers McGuire and Fox concluded the services, which were of the most solemn character from begining to end.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL BRECK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Oconomowoo, Wis., Sept. II.—A telegram was received yesterday afternoon by H. M. Ackley, of this city, announcing the sudden death of Samuel Breck, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Aspinwall, at Barrytown, N. Y. Though advanced in years, the last news from Mr. Breck was that he was enjoying his usual good health, and his sudden demise was probably due to a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. B. was one of the first settlers here, having built his own house, which still stands. He lived here some forty years, and raised a large family, among whom are Mrs. H. M. Ackley, Mrs. Dr. H. B. Elderkin, and Mrs. Hichard Lardner, of this city, and Mrs. W. C. Miller, who was with him at the time of his death. His wife has been here during the summer, and had just left for New York. Mrs. Ackley and Mrs. Lardner left this morning to attend the funeral at Barrytown.

WHAMAM GARDINER. SAMUEL BRECK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns. AUBORA. Ill., Sept. 12.—William Gardiner. banking firm of Gardiner, Rising

Bloomerism is being revived in the Chateaux of Brittany. I have been shown an invitation to a siemder beauty to pass a week in September in the woods of the He-es-viaine, in which she was requested to try and get her lugrage into a very small space, as a great many guests were expected, and there was not room for wayonloads of trunks. It was suggested to bring a gray tweed suit, of which a sketch was inciceed, for morning and promenade wear. The suit was a gentleman's, adopted to a sylph-like form. A tallor's wife at vitry made it. There was no reason why another suit of the kind might not be procured in Paris. Stout ladies were not asked to don this masculine habiliment by the chatelaine who "invented" it. But ashe hoped that all her slender friends who did her the honor to accept her lavitation would adopt it, and she believed it would be found more becoming in excursions into the woods and moors than draggied petiticats.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

MORTH GERMAN LLOYD

BREMEN to CHICAGO is \$41, and the
Agents authorized to eal these tight

CLAUSSENIUS & CO., I South Clarket,
GENERAL AGENT.

J. W. ESCHENBURG, 10 Finhay.

STATE LINE

To Glascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London derry, from N. F., every Thursday, First Cabin, & 1050, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 48, Sterrage, 55. LOTTERY DRAWING.

HAVANALOTTERY JOUFF & COLBANKERS 42 NASSAU STREET RUBERTY NEW YORK

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, SAULT STE. MARIK, AUG. 30th, 1880.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

JOSHUA WHITCOMB

With Original Scenes and Original Cast, including CHAS. It PHORISE, The Wednesday and Saturday Matiness at 2 Sunday night next, the eviclebration Extravage Organization, the large and complete Company, a Brilliant Spectrocular Scenery—RICES SURPALPARTY on REVELS: REVELS:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, Sopt. Il. every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Comedians, ROBSON and CRANE, IN SHARPS AND FLATS! Monday, Sept. 20, ROBSON and CRANE in OUR BACHELORS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

For Sale by All Druggists. VAN SCHARCE, STEVENSON & CO., A

Sealed Proposals

For Building & Botel at Santa Ja Now Mexico. The
Pre-Bride by the undering company, as
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHICAGO,

AN AGREEABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR PILLS, DRASTICS, AND NOXIOUS PURGATIVES, FOR THE Cure of CONSTIPATION, and all disorders arising

from an obstructed state of the system.

A Medico-Fruit Confection of the pre-Mercury, Mineral, Drastic, or any Prepa-

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE

Is sold by Druggists and Chemists every-where. Price, Sixty Cents per box. Each genuine box bears the private Government stamp, trademark, and signature of the sole proprietor.

. 36 Park Place, New York

THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

AWERSON BARRET IS at the Pacific.

EWIS JAMES, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

B. HENDERSON, of Dubuque, is at the Sher

A. J. BEYANT, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, is the Sherman with his family.

A. D. CLARK, General Purchasing Agent of the Julion Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

CAPT. GROBGE N. STONE, of Cincinnati, the ormer owner of Maud S., is at the Pacific.

EVELAND, George H. Poote, and J. W. of Kansas City, Mo., is at the Sherman. J. P. SHELDON, Derbyshire, England; Julian Beinze, Laporte, Ind.; W. H. Gaston, Alliance, D.; William Gill, Badie, Colo.; B. F. Martin, New York; Charies McBride, Buffalo, N. Y.; and lamnel Castello, New York, are at the Gardner. ror John A. Logan arrived at the yesterday from his stumping tour is In-He reports enthusiastic meetings and a hopeful feeling. He will remain here

meeting at the Palmer House yesterday, were about twenty present, J. F. S. Smith chair. A committee of fifteen was aped to prepare a history of the regiment ommittee appointed to revise the constitution of the presented a report, and the meeting added for one week to consider the proposed

dments.

Couns broker named Davis, who was forremployed as a settling cierk for Jones &
remployed as a settling about \$800
same time. He has been operating for
weeks in a quiet way, and his losses are so
ered that his disappearance has created
title comment on the Board.

Pacific Express on the Lake Shore road,
sere yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, was
ours late. The detention was caused by an
ant near Eikhart to a freight train which,
running fast to get out of the way of the
sas broke in two. The two sections colon a down grade a few minutes later, and
eral smash-up occurred. The passenger
had a narrow escape from getting mixed
the smash-up. As it was no one was in-

hed the South Branch junction office of the fact, and they dispatched W. M. Everett and James Cooney on an engine to look the matter up. They found the boy, but he died in a few moments, having been mangled and crushed out of existence from the hips down. He was identified as Joseoh Kolimorgen, 9 years of age, whose parents live at No.94 North Washtenaw avenue. It is supposed that he had been jumping on and off the train for fun, when he met his death.

be met his death.

Cohonen Mann yesterday held an inquest at Englewood upon Victor Anderson, 3 years of age, whose clothing caught fire while he was playing at a little fire on the prairie. His brothers, 5 and 7 years of age respectively, were with him at the time, but did not have presence of mind to amother the fiame, but started for home. Another lad took off his coat and put out the blaze, but the poor little fellow was so severely burned that he died an hour later. An inquest was also held at the Stock-Yards upon Michael Engleman, a switchman, who was run down and killed while attempting to board his train in motion at 5 o'clock Saturday. He died in consequence of his injuries at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The first jury disagreed, owing to a desire of finding the railway company at fault, but a second jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Mrs. Hanlon, who is said to have been a centenarism, and whose 100th birthday was March 7 of this year, died at No. 772 West Superior street last week. She came to this country from Ireland in 1872, and had since lived with her son-inlaw. She had no documentary proof that she was born in 1780, and her mind was so impaired that she could recollect nothing back of 1846, when she was evicted by an agent in the County Limerick. She remembered that event because, she said, it was the only time in her life when she lost her temper. She attributed her longevity to the evenness of her temper. Certainly while in Chicago she had never been known to any a cross word or express impatience under any circumstances. For some months past, being able to get about only with the sid of a stick, she had said she wanted to take a trip to 2 alvary in a hearse. Her desire to leave the world was not due to a lack of comfort or sympathy, for her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren took good care of her. She said she had lived long enough, and it was time for her to be going. Her appearance did not indicate that she was as old as she claimed to be, her face being remarkably free from wrinkles, and her carriage erect and her sight and hearing very good for an old person. Her oldest grandchild aughtery aged 14, is the oldest great-grandchild. At last Mrs. Hanlon has had her way, and has been laid in the grave. As no one disputes her word, the vital statistics of Chicago this year will have one death in the column "from 100 to 110,"—something which doesn't happen very often in a century.

THE FACTORY ORDINANCE. treet, of workingmen interested in the factory prdinance, which will be the special order of ousiness before the Common Council this evening. There were present representatives from the Eight-Hour League, Trade and Labor Council and Council the council the council the council the council the council to the council the council to the council the council to the council the council to the council to the council the council the council to the council the coun the Eight-Hour League, Trade and Labor Council, and various workingmen's associations.

Ald Frank Lawier was present by invitation, and took occasion to ventilate himself upon the subject of the amended ordinance as submitted by the Committee on Health and County Relations. As a member of the Committee, he had no doubt that the ordinance would meet the approval of the Council, and he advised the labor organizations of the city to use their influence towards securing a larver appropriation for the payment of ouiding-inspectors. In his opinion there should be double the present number of inspectors contantly employed. Mr. Lawier was aware that many manufacturers ignored the inspectors, and paid as attention to their suggestions as to centedying defective ventilation and the over-trowding of employés. The city had a paid Law Department, and when the new ordinance beams at law he supposed the stubborn employers would be prosecuted, and compelled to protect he health and lives of their employés.

Several other gentiemen addressed those present upon the benefits to accrue from a rigid enforcement of the ordinance, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

thooters' Park, near Washington Heights, count of the threatening weather in the ag the attendance was not as large as Those who yent consisted mainly of the pants of the procession, which moved at the referred morning from the head-

The following Sharpshooters made the best record yesterday:

On the Union target—A. Scholi, Joliet, 65 fings; George Kuehl, Chicago, 61 rings; F. G. Pfelfer, Chicago, 61 rings; Dr. Merkel, Chicago, 61 rings; and William Werner, Chicago, 65 rings; On the Creedmoor target—William Grau, Chicago, 46 rings; A. Scholi Joliet, 45 rings; William Werner, Chicago, 44 rings; George Kuehl, Chicago, 44 rings; A. Feinholt, Milwankee, 44 rings.

On the King's target—J. B. Hoefner, Chicago, 19 rings; A. Feinholt, Milwankee, 44 rings.

The festival will be continued to-day, and the target shooting will cease at half-past 4 o'clock p. m., when the distribution of prizes will take place. The park will be finely illuminated in the evening.

MILITIA NOTES.

COMPANY I, Second Infantry, will hold a very mportant meeting next Thursday evening. CAPT. F. E. JANNEY, of Company A, Seven

THE Fifth Regiment has been invited to at tend the reunion of soldiers to be held at Decatur in October. THE members of St. Bernard Comm. T., are forming a company to enter-regiments of the city.

THE Drum-Major of the Fifth Regiment Band, of Jacksonville, has recently been newly uniformed by Col. Barkley. COMPANY C, of the First Regiment, enlisted fourteen new recruits last Monday evening, and nine more are reported for to-night.

An election has been ordered at the armory of Company B, Fifth Regiment, to choose a Second Lieutenant, vice Parkison, resigned. FIRST-LIEUX. G. F. SMITH, of Company A Eighth Regiment, Ripley, has been elected Cap tain, vice F. S. De Counter, resigned. LEAVE of absence for fifteen days, to leave the State, has been granted to Lieut. E. C. Cole, Quartermaster of the Sixth Battalion. THE Governor of Liabama has given perm sion to the Illinois National Guard to pa through the State armed and equipped.

An election has been ordered at the Armory of C Company, Fourteenth Battalion, to choose a Second Lieutenant, vice Warrell, resigned. Second Lieutenant, vice Warrell, resigned.

CAPT. JCEY B. FOLEY has been elected Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Regiment. This is ordinarily an appointive

regiment.

Since the order of the commanding officer of the First Infantry to the effect that ranking line officers should have a choice of drill nights, there have been some changes in company drills. The three highest making officers, by seniority of commissions, are Capt. Davis, C Company; Capt. Bowles, B Company; and Capt. Diehl, commanding H Company. But two companies can drill at one time. C and H formerly drilled respectively on Thursday and Wednesday evenings, but C Company, taking advantage of the new condition of affairs, now drills on Monday evening, giving Company A a chance to select some o.her night of the week, while Company H still retains Wednesday evening, the members having made permanent arrangements

to leave them free on this night.

SEROT.-MAJ. FRED C. LOVEJOY, of the Pirst Regiment Infantry, has gone to Topeka, Kas., with a view of settling. Sergt. Loveloy has been identified with the First Regiment since its organization, six years ago this month, as a private, Commissary Sergeant, and finally sergeant-Major, which position he still holds ipon the roster. He is from one of the best amilies of the city, is a perfect gentleman, and thorough solder. While his loss will be keenly left by his regiment and the Illinois National

a corougn soldier. While his loss will be keenly feit by his regiment and the Illinois National Guard generally, he is recommended to the business and seelal circles of Topeka as a young man in whom implicit reliance can be placed. Should he conclude to make that place his future permanent home, his friends here will doubtless soon hear of him at the head of a military organization in Kansas, for he is entirely competent to command one.

SUBURBAN.

A meeting of old soldiers has been called for next Saturday evening by the Englewood Union Veteran Club at the hose-house, for the pur-

pose of talking over the political situation.
Speeches by a number of prominent soldiers
and a martial and vocal program has been arranged. About 200 invitations have been sent

The Young Men's Gardeld and Arthur Club

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club will hold a meeting Friday evening at the Republican headquarters, and on each Friday evening during the campaign.

A Sunday-School concert was given last evening at the Presbyterian thurch with a very interesting program.

The annual meeting of the Town of Lake Sunday-school Association will be held next Sunday evening at the Englewood Methodist Church. B. F. Jacobs and A. J. Nolan, of Chicago, will address the meeting, and the Englewood Quartet will sing. No services will be held in the other churches that evening.

The High School and Pullman School will open this evening.

Mr. Daniel Burckey, of the County Treasurer's office, and Miss Mary Hancock, daughter of W. S. Hancock, of Englewood, were married last Thursday evening by the Rev. Walter Forsythe. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of handsome and useful presents.

CELEBRATIONS BY WHOLESALE.

Mr. Semey's Gifts to Middletown.

Mr. Semey's Gifts to Middletown.

New Haven Journal.

George I. Seney, who has previously given so nuch to Wesleyan University, added \$75,000 more on Monday, the 8th Inst. sand it is understood the whole amount has been paid over to the Treasurer, Oliver Hoyt. Mr. Seney promises also to give \$50,000 more if the triends of the University will raise \$100,000 within one year. There is nothing like having friends who are at more rich and powerful.

J. D. STORMER, First Lieutenant and Quarter-master of the Seventh Regiment, of Washing-ton, has resigned on account of business re-

Company drills are now going forward in full blast at the armories of all the military com-mands of the city, the annual vacation having come to an end. CAPT. C. R. E. KOCH, I Company, First Infantry, recommends the honorable discharge of Private Herbert M. Nelson, on account of removal from the State.

The Twelfth Battalion held an encampment at Joliet last week, which was reported to be a

success in every particular. Go discipline prevailed throughout. CAPT. C. R. B. KOCR, commanding Company I. First Infantry, recommends the discharge of Privates Thaddeus D. Daken and Albert L. Meager, "for the good of the service."

ENLISTMENTS are coming in rapidly to Brigade Headquarters from every regiment and battalion in the Second Brigade, and the companies are all reported fully up to the minimum number. SEVERAL companies of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments have been invited and are expected to attend a reunion of veteran soldiers to be, held at Macomb, from the 13th to the 17th inst

held at Macomb, from the 13th to the 17th inst.

CAPT. P. J. O'CONNOR, commanding B Company, Second Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Sergt. James Farrel, on account of expiration of term of service. Approved.

CAPT. DANIEL QUIRK, commanding Company E, Second Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of First-Sergt. Thomas Ryan, on account of expiration of service. Approved and forwarded. CAPP. W. W. MILLER, Company A, Second Regiment, recommends the dishonorable dis-charge of Musician Michael Farrel. Approved by Regimental and Brigade Headquarters and

CAPT. E. O. SPARE, commanding Company I. Third Regiment, recommends the discharge of Private Harry J. Spratt, "for the good of the service," on account of disobedience to orders and other causes.

CAPT. THOMAS G. LAWLER, commanding Company B, Third Regiment,—Rockford Rifles,—recommends the transfer of Private George M. McConaughy, of that company, to Company F, Third Infantry, at Genoa.

CAPT. P. J. O'CONNOR, commanding Compan B, Second Regiment, recommends the dishonor-able discharge of Musician Andrew Farrel and Private John Kane "for the good of the serv-ice." Approved and forwarded. ice." Approved and forwarded.

UNDER the provisions of the military code, an election of officers is ordered at the armory of Company H, First Infantry, Sept. 22, for the purpose of choosing a First Lieutenant, vice Lovejoy, term of election expired.

A SPECIAL meeting of staff officers of the First Brigade will be held at headquarters this evening. Every member of the staff is requested to be present. The lesson in tactios for to-night will be, "Honors to Be Paid by Troops."

HENRY M. VAN BUSKIKK, Quartermaster-

HENRY M. VAN BUSKIRK, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to First Lieutenaut and Quarterm as-ter of that regiment, vice J. D. Stormer, re-signed. His headquarters are at Peoria. ONE of the armory rules adopted by the Board of Officers of the First Infantry Regiment is to the effect that no member who has been dishonorably discharged from the organization shall ever be allowed inside the armory building. Cot. James H. Barkley, of Springfield, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued an order to his company commanders directing them to make prompt returns of their semi-annual reports to Assistant Adjutant-General Winston by Sept. 30.

ports to Assistant Adjutant-General Winston by Sept. 30.

This members of Company I, Second Infantry, wish to return their thanks to the officers and members of the Twelfth Battalion—more especially Company B—for the fine treatment they received while visiting their encampment at Joliet last week.

CAPT. Richard Robins, Adjutant of the Sixth Battalion, announces that owing to the maure of his business and the fact that he is obliged to be absent from the city a great deal he is compelled to discontinue the Caleago Cadet School. Capt. Robins had a fine company of boys.

COL. JAMES QUIRK, Commander of the Second Regiment, is an aspirant for the office of Recorder for Cook County, with flattering hopes of success. He has obtained a leave of absence of sixty days from his regiment, so as to leave him free to enter upon the political campaign.

CAPT. W. W. MILLER, Company A, Second Regiment, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Privates Martin Luddy, Jeremiah Collins, Patrick Coleman, William E. Dee, David Flsenthal, Edward Best, Martin Hogan, Thomas Morrissey, and Matthew W. Keen, all "for the good of the service."

good of the service."

The Sixth Infantry is about to organize a new cadet corps, to be attached to and recognized by the organization as a part of itself. Here is a fine chance for young boys who desire to secure a substantial military education at small expense. They will be expected to furnish or pay for their own uniforms.

GARRER M. VANEWOLL, who resigned his commission as Lieutenant of Company f. First Infantry, some time ago, was again elected First Lieutenant of that company on Aug. 30, but for certain reasons his election certificate went to the Springheld induced disapproved by Regimental and Brigade Headquarters.

SEYERAL applications have recently been received at general headquarters for the formation of military companies in different portions.

Mysterious Killing of a Dissolute Negro.

A Drunken Quarrel Supposed to Be the Cause.

good of the service." Approved and Iorwarded.

Col. Isaac Taylon, commanding the Seventh Regiment headquarters at Peoria, has resigned on account of ill-health, and his resignation has been accepted with great regret by the Adjutant-General, to take effect on the 15th iost. Col. Taylor has served three years in the National Guard of Illinois, as First Lieutenium, Cuptain, and Colonel. He was an old soldier, and has discharged his duties with credit to himself and honor to the State. has discharged his duties with credit to himself and honor to the State.

CAPL C. E. CART, commanding Company F, Third Infantry, at Genoa, recommends the honorable discharge of Sergt. Le Roy Cutrière, Privates John C. Adams, William K. Culver, Frank Hemmenway, John S. Nichols, Eigin R. Rush, and John H. Lutphen on account of removal from the State. He also recommends the dishonorable discharge of Judson Chubback, "for the good of the service," on account of descrition. Approved by Regimental and Brigade Headquarters and forwarded. the good of the service," on account or desertion. Approved by Regimental and Brigade Headquarters and forwarded.

Company C. Fifth Regiment.—Governor's Guards.—Springfield, at a meeting heid last week, decided to accept the invitation of the Gate City Guards of Atianta, Ga., to attend the coremony of laying the corner-store of a new memorial armory-hall to be erected by that organization at Atlanta in October. The Guards have been offered rates by the Wabash and Ohio & Mississippi Raiironds, round trip \$18.50. They will be absent about one week. The company is now drilling four times a week, to promote its efficiency. It is the intention to take eight sets of fours, which will be thirty-two or sixty-four men, according to whether a single or double rank formation is meant.

At a meeting of Gen. Torrence and staff officers, held last Monday night, a committee of the staff consisting of Col. W. S. Soribner, Dr. F. Henrotin, Maj. Eliloit Durand, Capt. F. G. Hoyne, and Lieut. James J. Healey was appointed to interview some of the prominent citizens of Chicago, with a view of devising a scheme by which a representation of the militias of the city may be sent to Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th of next month, to participate in the exercises of laying a corner-stone for a new memorial armory to be creeted by the Gate City Guards. Another meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 256 Wabash avenue, to-night, at which the Committee will report progress.

The Frest Regiment Cadet Corps is about being reorganized, and a prospectus has been printed and distributed among the citizens of Chicago by Col. E. B. Knox, Superintendent, and First Lieut. E. C. Phillips, Commandant and Instructor, giving at length the object of the organization and the rules governing it. The qualifications for membership are "good morals, manuers, appearance, and social standing—age 8 to 18 years, hight not less than five feet the recent meeting of the Board of Ofheers of the Riest Infantry to the effect that ranking line

from the time he reached the house until he died, but appeared to suffer most about the head and stomach. There was a small cut on the back of his head, and she thought he had been kicked both there and in the stomach. Sae had no suspicions as to who was guilty of the killing. Plainly enough no further information was to be gleaned there, and the party left. The voice of the expostulator arose in prayer as they went down the stairs.

sythe. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of handsome and useful presents.

HAHLEM.

Some of the voters of Harlem, who are opposed to the incorporation of the village to be called East Harlem, have gotten out a circular in effect as follows:

That the salconkeepers of East Harlem got in a row with the Lemperance men by selling liquor to minors and drunkards, and now want protection: that their aim is to tax the Harlem prople and spend the tax money in fat salaries; that they want to morrgage Harlem homes by issuing village bonds for their own benefit; that they promise to heavily tax their own salcons, but do not mean to do it. The circular then closes with these words:

"We want good people to move into our village. They will buy our produce, increase the price of wares, help sustain our churches and schools, and make our village prosperous. Such people will not move into a town that is controlled by lazy politicians who want to live off other people's labor. About improvements: We have miles of sidewalk and ditching made by the landowners which have never cost the taxpayers a cent, and we can have all we want without paying taxes, in the same way, if we make our town a desirable to live in. Incorporate, and put these jobs into the hands of those men and the taxpayers will have to pay two prices for them—one price for the work and one price for the politicians. Are you opposed to high taxes? Are you unwilling to give a few politicians the power to mortgage your bouses and property with bonds? Are you opposed to supporting laxy officials with your hard-earned money? Are you opposed to political jobs at your expense? Do you wantar prosperous town? Then vote against the incorporation of East Harlem." The Daring Departure Proposed to Be Taken at Booth's Theatre-A Play Representing the Last Days of the Life of Christ.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Tribute announces that the Passion Play, a theatrical representation of the last days of Christ on earth, will be produced at Booth's Theatre on Dec. 6, unde the management of Henry R. Abboy. This will

Denis McSweeney Arrested on Suspicion of the Crime.

Another murder mystery was added to the already long list yesterday. The dead man was only a dissolute, quarrelsome pegro, and withal an ex-convict. The police are puzzled, nevertheless, to find the murderer. What they would do with him, even though he should be captured is siso a matter of conjecture, for the deceased was not nearly so liable to be sinned against as sinuing. If was nearly 6 o'clock last night when Officers Gillard and Kerwin, while traveling their posts, heard that a negro named Louis Butler had died in the second story of a barn in the rear of No. 53 Wabash avenue, and fronting on Victoria avenue. They went to the place, and upon climbing a narrow flight of stops found themselves in the barn attic, which was rudely supplied with a bed, a few old tables and chairs, a bench, and old peach and fruit boxes nafled to the wall for a cupboard. Some colored folks were sitting about, and a white woman, evidently of the lower class, was weeping aloud, while a colored "brother," lank, lean, and unpreacher looking, was expostulating on the "Wages of Sin." Directly in front of the speaker was the body stretched upon a plank laid on two tables. The death view was shut out, so far as the body was concerned, by a white sheet, but there was little need of covering the head with it, as that was already covered by a spongy mass of froth through which a pair of white pennies showed dimly. The light of the room was furnished by a couple of candies and a meagre oil-lamp, which, together with a cup of steaming coffee sat, on the table where rested the feet of the deceased. The expostulator did not cease upon the entry of the police, but kept right on unmindful of all the stir and noise. The weeping woman explained plainly that she was Maud Butler, the wife of the dead negro. She had lived with him in the bern about eight weeks. The bedstead and the chairs belonged to Dr. Chaffee, who was the lessee of the barn, and by whom Butler was employed as an hoster. The carpets and the dishes belonged to herself, but her lip

both there and in the stomach. She had no suspicions as to who was guilty of the killing. Plainly enough no further information was to be gleaned there, and the party left. The voice of the expostulator arose in prayer as they went down the stairs.

McSweeney, a lithe, powerful man of 22 years, was readily found and arrested. He was noncommittal at first, but, under repeated questionings, broke down and made a statement that was contradictory in several places. He works in P. Walter's barn, at No. 541 Wabash avenue, and with him is employed John Wagner. He and Wagner took Butler, out Saturday slight to have some drinks with him, and they went to Julius Bloom's groggery at No. 559 State street. Butler got drunk, and left for bome before any of the rest; and later, when he was going bome, be found Butler lying in the alley. McSweeney aroused him, but Butler wanted to fight, and was very ugly, as he generally was when drunk. Just then some men from McDonald's barn came out and helped him home with Butler. McSweeney says that when he heard Butler had been injured he recollected that as he entered the alley he heard a fight, but the contestants dispersed as he came along.

At this juncture the case was taken by the detectives at Central Station. John Brady and Mike McDonald were ascertained to be the men who helped McSweeney home with Butler. They are employed in McDonald's barn, almost in the rear of Julius Bloom's saloon at No. 559 State street. Both were asleep in the barn between I and 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were awakened by the furious burking of the dog, and sounds as of some one quarreling. Both went out and found McSweeney stunding beside the hegro in the alley near the corner of the barn. Fearing that the man would get run down if left there, they helped McSweeney is the detectives also ascertained that some three weeks ago Butler had quarreled with Jack Colwell, an employe's in this strike barn, and that the former struck the latter with a brick on the breast, and colwelly with a large dirk-sn

struck Butier, but McDonald and Brady positively affirm and will swear that Cowell was asleep in the barn at the time of the fight.

A Mrs. White, and operations of the Belgian railway system, when compared with the rear of No. 580 State street, which is separated from the barn by a vacant lot only, were found to know more about the fight than anyone else. They heard four men quarreling with Butler, and opened the window to look at them. Becoming cold, Jacobs went back to dress, and as he was doing so be heard a dull thud and then some one scamper off through the vacant lot.

Some moments later Butler was found.

Some moments later Butler was found to the company passenger train was 10.4; The average number of cars per express passenger train was 10.4; The average reconnection per mile was \$1.95. The average per train \$1.95. The average reconnection per mile was \$

as ne was doing so be heard a duli thud and then some one scamper off through the vacant lot. Some moments later Butler was found

UNCONSCIOUS IN THE ALLEY.

From what the police ascertained from Henry Seiffert, a carpeater, and John Wagner, McSweeney's story was proven faise. The former says he was in Bloom's saloon late Saturday night playing pool sith Wagner, and that McSweeney and the negro came in and wanted to play, but that he had a little liquor in, and was ugly enough to refuse to let any newcomers have the table. McSweeney and Butler left to go to a deighboring saloon. Wagner corroborates the story. But men say McSweeney would not have struck Butler, but they think he knows more about it than he has yet told.

Late last night Detectives Ender and Long arrested E. C. Dawson, a well-known colored politician, who, according to a pointer given to Detective Kipley by the man Jacobs. was present when Butler was struck. Dawson is conceded to be well posted on criminal occurrences among the colored folks, and the police aver that he possesses the secret of several mysterious murders. His conduct under arrest was so different, however, from what was expected of him that the police were unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion, and at midnight they were still out looking for further evidence.

Dr. Chaffee stated to the reporter that Butler was a good workman when sober, but a bad fellow when drunk. When called to see him yesterday morning, he found him suffering from concussion of the brain. There was a break in the soaip at the base of the brain, and though a close examination was not made, the Doctor thought the skull was fractured. Butter was about 30 years of age, about six feet tall, very muscular, and well built. He had Indian blood in his veins, and his hair and the copper color of his skin showed it. Along in 1875 or 1876 he was sent to Joliet for highway robbery. He was always a peace disturber when drunk, and he was seldom very sober.

He was always a peace disturt and he was seldom very sober. THE PASSION PLAY.

tion of the last days of Christ on earth, will be produced at Booth's Theatre on Dec. 6, under the management of Henry E. Abbey. This will be the first production in New York of a play bearing on this subject, and the second in America. The first representation was given in San Francisco, Cal., several months ago. It produced a profound impression, and was the cause of much beated discussion. The play ran for five weeks, and was taken off the stage by its author, Salmon P. Morse. Thomas Maguire, the manager of the California Theatre, produced it three months afterward. The controversy then became so bitter that the authorities, fearing a breach of the, peace, put a stop to the performances. This is the same play which is soon to be presented in New York. A Tribune reporter called last night upon Mr. Abbey, who said: "It bears the same relation to ordinary drama as an oratorio to an operetta. The subject handled in the every day drama and the effects sought in it are entirely beneath those of the Passion Play. I consider it the grandest thing I ever listened to, and shall try to present it on a grand scale. I never saw the Oberammergau representation, and took the play simply on its merits. I am told that there is more dialog in it than is contained in the Bavarian drama, the latter being made up principally of dumb show. The Bavarian play presents the crucifizion upon the stage, while this one omits it.

"Mr. Moses play is arranged in three preliminary tableaux without dialogs, followed by five acts of one scene each. The dirts at represents the death of St. John the Baptist, introducing the offering to King Herod of the head upon a charger and is the most dramatic scene, in the ordinary sense of that word, in the play. The last supper, the garden of Gethaenane and the arraigment before Pantins Plinte, are leading scenes; the final one is the ascension. I am convinced that the play will fle every spectator with feelings of awe and reverence, and I intend that the representation shall be carried on in a solemn a CELEBRATIONS BY WHOLESALE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—To-day was the anniversary of the battle of North Point. The Old Defenders, numbering nine, were conveyed in carriages to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and listened to the annual discourse. To-morrow the Defenders meet at City-Hall, march around the battle monument, and afterward dine at Druid Hill Park. There are now seventeen survivors, the oldest being 94 and the youngest 83 years. The 12th of September being a holiday, all the public offices will be closed to-morrow, and a National salute will be fired from Fort McHenry, the 13th being the anniversary of the bombardment of that fort. Active preparations are making for a grand celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Baltimore. The festival will commence Oct. II, and continue five days. Mayor Latrobe to-morrow issues a proclamation formally announcing the event, requesting allutitizers to unite in 'commemoration, and inviting all friends of the city from a distance to participate. On the first day there will be a grand procession, in which all trades will take part, followed by parades of migraty, police, and the fire department. Three thousand pupils of public schools will be in line.

Mayor Latrobe and other gentlemen will attend the two hundred and liftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

Mr. Seney's Ciffa to Middletown.

THE RAILROADS.

TEXAS LINES.

Some idea of the rapid development of the State of Texas may be gained by the following exhibit of the railroads which centre at Houston and the distance to their respective termini.

First is the Houston & Texas Central, with its branches, traversing 558 miles through the heart of the richest regions of Texas. It comprises lines from Houston to Denison, mail line, 345 miles completed; Hempstead to Austin, west branch, 115; Bremond to Morgan, 100.

Then comes the International & Great Northern Road, with all its branches traversing the northeastern section of the State for 535 miles, as follows: Houston to Longview, main line, miles completed 235; Phelps to Huntsville, branch line, 8; Palestine to Austin, Brazos Division, 181; Troupe to Mineola, Northern Division, 45; Henderson & Overton Railroad, 15.

After these there are the Galveston & Houston Road, miles completed, 50; Texas Transportation Co. (Houston to Clinton), 8; Texas & New Orleans Railroad (Houston to Orange, 108; Galveston, Harrisburg & San Autonio Railway (Houston to San Antonio), 215; Pierce Junction to Harrisburg, 8; Houston, East & West Pexas Railroad (narrow-gauge), Houston to Goodrich, 56; Texas Western Narrow-Gauge Railway (Houston to Pattison), 41.

The whole makes a grand total of 1,527 miles of railway centering at Houston and radiating directly with another 1,000 miles of Texas railway a with great through times to the North and East. The completion of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad puts Huston in direct communication with New Orleans, the time being eighteen hours.

PACIFIC-RAILWAY COUPONS. the Union Pacific Railway Company, and others, to compel the defendants to pay certain coupons of which had been to be to coupons of which had been to be to ons of which he is the owner, and h he alleges should have been paid which he alleges should have been paid, out of net earnings prior to April 1, 1880. On that day he claims the defendants made default. The answer in the suit was filed resterday, and is, in effect, a general denial. The defendants, however, further allege that in July, 1885, the defendants, through their officers, made a certain contract with R. M. Shoemaker and others for the construction of certain certain.

1885, the defendants, through their officers, made a certain contract with R. M. Shoemaker and others for the construction of certain portions of the road, and that the contractors were to be paid therefor at the rate of \$10,000 per mile in income bonds; that a mortgage bond, known as an income mortgage, was executed to secure the contract and that bonds were issued; that the then President and officers were interested in the contract, and that the mortgage was executed without any valid or good consideration therefor. In June, 1899, another mortgage, called the Deaver Extension mortgage, was executed by the defendants to secure an issue of bonds amounting to \$6,500,000, and a portion of those bonds were appropriated for the paying of certain indebtedness and were stamped and called stamped income bonds, and Benjamin Lewis was made trustee of both mortgages; further, that various suits have been begun in Kansas courts, and are still pending, to determine the validity of those issues.

The prayer of the answer is that the plantiff's suit be dismissed. The Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railway Companies also filed yesterday a cross-buil against Morgan, in which they set up the same facts as are referred to above, and allege that under the terms of the act of Congress, and of their mortgages above indicated, the companies were empowered to elect, and did elect, that they would pay such of the coupons of the stamped income bonds as became payable April 1, 1880, to the holders thereof, at the appraised and current rates of selling by the companies of the lands granted to them by Congress, and they further aver that no "not earnings," as those words are defined and qualified in the income mortgage, have been or were acuited prior to April 1, 1880, but that the companies were able and willing to pay the coupons

BELGIAN RAILWAYS.

ment in the management of the Belgian railway system, when compared with the railroads of the United States, will be both interesting and instructive to railroad ment:

At the close of 1878, out of a total length of 5.110 miles of rails (not track) in its roads, only 2.555 miles were of steel. The average number of aniles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger or trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was \$.947; of a passenger trail w. \$2.95 miles were of steel. The average number of passenger because the company of the control of the passenger per car was nine; per than the average in the country, which is not more than fifty. The average passenger trails and \$2.75 per cent of the seats were occupied on an average. The average actual load of loaded freight cars was \$1.7 toos. of freight trains almost exactly 100 tons \$0.95 of 2.000 pounds, and the average free were first-olass, but they yielded 19% per cent of the bassenger per mile, \$1.000 per cent of the was not of the passenger per mile, \$1.000 per cent of the was made by passenger per mile, \$1.000 per cent of the whole passenger mileage is on round-tely lickets or at other reduced rites. The average receipt per passenger per mile, \$1.000 per cent of the whole passenger mileage is on round-tely lickets or at other reduced rites. The average receipt per passenger mileage is on round-tely lickets or at other reduced rites. The average receipt per passenger mileage is on round-tely lickets or at other reduced rites. The average receipt per passenger mileage The following summary of the operations of the Belgian railway system, when compared with the railroads of the United States, will be both interesting and instructive to railroad men:

At the close of 1878, out of a total length of 5.710 miles of rails (not track) in its roads, only 2.355 miles were of steel. The average number of miles run by a freight car on these roads in 1878 was 5.947; of a passenger car, 23.104 miles; of a locomotive, 19.000 miles. The average number of cars per express passenger train was 10.4; per ordinary passenger train, 8.5; per freight, 25. The average receipt per mile was \$1.28; the expense, 71 cents; the profit, 51 cents. The average number of passengers per car was nine; per passenger train, 70.51—the latter much larger than the average in this country, which is not more than fity. The average passenger journey was only twelve and a half miles, and 22.7 per cent of the seats were occupied on an average. The average cattual load of loaded freight cars was 0.17 tons, of freight trains almost exactly 100 tons (99.96) of 2.000 pounds, and the average distance freight was hauled was 42.7 miles. The average load was 42 per cent of the capacity of the freight-cars. Of the passenger, 13 per cent were servings; 13 per cent of the examings; and 32 per cent were third-class, yielding 53 per cent of the passenger per mile, 1.16 cent.—the lowest in the world, probably, except on some of the East India railroads. Nearly 50 per cent of the whole passenger mileage is on round-trip tickets or at other reduced raites. The average receipt per passenger mileage is on round-trip tickets or at other reduced raites. The average receipt per passenger mileage is on passenger mileage as a title average rate of only 0.4 cent per mile, 1.18 cent.—the lowest in the world, probably, except on some of the East India railroads. Nearly 50 per cent of the whole passenger miles, 1.32 miles of road, but no other to miles of road such t

TRAINS AGAIN RUNNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—The destruction by fire of a bridge on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, two miles south of Lafayette, passenger-trains from Danville to Crawfords-ville, thence to Lafsyette via the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. The bridge was about 100 feet long. A temporary track was put in and trains are running this afternoon as usual.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 12.—The injunction granted Tuesday on the petition of Matthias Boney against the Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line Railway Company, was dissolved yesterday. The Company did not stop work, and no time was lost on account of 'the order.

Miss Neilson's Will.

Probate of the will of the late Miss Neilson was on Monday granted to Mr. George Lewis, her sole executor. The estate was sworn under £25,000, but this, I understand, does not include her Chicago property. The testatrix appears as "Lillian Adelaide Lee, wife of Philip Lee"; and as it has been stated in some quarters that this lady, having been married, could not legally make a will, all doubts are set at rest in her right as a femme sole, by reason of an order obtained at the Mariborough Street Police Court in the year 1875, whereby her earnings and property were protected against her husband and his creditors. It may be observed however, that under the Married Woman's Property act, the earnings of Miss Neilson, by her profession, are fully protected, even had such an order not been made. In the year 1877 hms. Lee obtained a divorce in the Supreme Court of New York against her husband, who was married for the second time a few months ago. In her will she bequeaths £3,000 to be invested for her mother; and at her death the amount is to be divided among other relatives. To Mrs. Goodall, her companion, she leaves £100; to Mrs. Stephens, £100; to her old servent, Mrs. Brown, £100; to the wife of her theatrical agent in America, £300; to Mr. Joseph Knight, the well-known theatrical cuits.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE HIBBARD CASE. Mr. W. B. Hibbard was a very angry man when e awoke yesterday morning, and if there was a ub or heavy walking-stick to be found about

FOOTPADS. William Delabarre, of No. 195 West Bightee street, reported at the Tweifth Street Station 9:30 last evening that he was followed into alley near the southwest corner of Harristreet and Blue Island avenue at 10 o'clock Surday night by four men, who knocked I urday night by four men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a watch and chain. The watch was nickel-cased, open faced, and the chain was also of nickel and had long links. The four were young men and well dressed.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR THEATRES.

The character of the material offered by the managers of our theatres during the week now opening will—with the exception of Haverly's, at whose house "The Banker's Daughter" is to be revived—be of an exceedingly volatile character. At McVicker's Joshus Whitcomb enters upon the second week of an engagement that has opened out 25 per cent better than any previous engagement played by Denman Thompson in this city. Nat Goodwin will reappear at the Grand Opera-House in "Hobbies." Among his imitations he has introduced one of Heart Irving, the English tragedian. The part formerly taken by Miss Eliza Weathersby will be assumed by Miss Jean Delmar. A two weeks' engagement will be commenced at Hooley's by the comedians Robson and Crane, who will appear in "Sharps and Flats." Tony Pastor and his troupe gave their final performance last night at the Olympic. Their season as been a most successful one. To night at this theatre Buffalo Bill will reappear. This evening also the season at the West Side Academy of Music will be inaugurated. "The Boy Detective" will be the piece. N. S. Wood will be the star, and he will have the support of the newly-organized stock company, the strongest ever got together by the management of that theatre. OUR THEATRES.

A FEARFUL DUEL

Two Men Fight with Kerosene Lamps for Weapons—One Burned to Death and the Other Expected to Die. Somewhat brief mention was made in resterday's Tribuns of a trightful duel between two men armed with kerosene lamps. One of the contestants died at the County Hospital yesterday, and the death of the other was expected to follow before to-day. The case is almost unparalleled for trightful strocity. Unfortunately, it is of such a nature, or, rather, the nature of the only witnesses is such, that it is going to take the Coroner, with all his power for investigating, some little time to get at the complete facts. A reporter, however, managed to eke out resterday some facts from which a fair idea of the cause and progress of the terrible conflict may be framed. The particular portion of the yard of the Union Iron and Steel Mills, used for loading care, is lighted, when the men are working nights, by some thirty or forty kerosene lamps. These lighted, when the men are working nights, by some thirty or forty kerosene lamps. These are of double tin, and contain about a pint of oul each. They are designed for hand use. The wick is set in a funnel, which stands about four inches above the top of the lamp, and it is very well known to those who handle them that when they are upset or turned upside down they either explode or the oil runs from them and catches fire. William Doyle and Thomas Connell, the victims of the Sunday morning duel, are oid employes in the yard, and must have been perfectly well acquainted with these facts. Both men had MARTIN-Sept, 12, at the re-idence of his father, to 348 Hubbard-st., John F. Martin, aged 31, son of dence, 345 Dearborn-61. Timothy Cregan, aged if years.
Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 14. High reass at \$1. James Church as \$1.50 a.m., thence by ears to Calvary Cametery.
FREE—The funeral of Miss Minnie L. Free will take place from the residence of her parents. No. If west Ohlo-61. on Tuesday, Sept. 18 at 10 clock p. m. oy carriages to Rosehill. Priends of the family are invited to attend.
TURNER—Sept. II, aged 5 years and 9 months, Edward Thomas, beloved son of Charles S. and Atilia Turner.
Funeral from the residence of the parents, Ro. 11 Smart-81. at 10 clock, Munday, 18th inst., by carriages to Graceland.

"STARVING LAWYERS."

To the Editor of The Obicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—While the above question

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—While the above question is being so vigorously discussed by disinterested outsiders, please publish a few remarks from one of the much-abused fraternity. In makingthese suggestions I do so only in vindication of lawyers, not incompetents and shysters, but men who have gone before the Supreme Bench of the State, and been duly and thoroughly examined as to their competency and licensed to practice law. Those men, with but few exceptions, are capable, high-minded gentlemen. They are not "devourers of widows' houses," or "robbers of orphans." When a man or woman is so unfortunate (or fortunate, as the case may be as to die, lawyers do not trouble themselves to hunt up beirs or claimants, until they are solicited by clients. If heirs or claimants are unscrupious and designing, and make faise statements relative to the facts upon which their claim is based, "are their attorneys to be held responsible?"

I do not believe that any lawyer of the class I have mentioned would prosecute or deriend any suit if their only chance of winning is by fraud and perjury. Regarding the law's delay, I have only to say that, in nine case out of every ten, the lawyer receives for prosecuting or defending an agreed price, a portion of which is paid in advance, and the remainder at the termination of the suit. "Now is it to the lawyer's interest to defer the trial of the case?"

Your correspondent in Tax Trimuns of the 1st inst. says: "Lawyers have made laws to suit lawyers. Our legislators are made up largely of ward politicians and bummers." Who elect such men? Not lawyers, surely, for they constitute a very small portion of the voting public. If lawyers were allowed to make our laws, there would not be such complications, and fitigations would be less frequent than now. In ninety-nine cases in every hundred clients are responsible for their sad experience with alleged lawyers. Sometimes they innocently fall into their bands, but in the proportion of cases before alluded to they

boid the wife equally responsible with the husband under the "family necessaries" law. Buy the lawyer has no such protection: he even has no lien upon a judgment he may recover, and out of which he expects his frees. His client can assign the judgment, or collect it without the knowledge or consent of his attorney, and thus leave him out in the cold. Besides, if an attorney undertakes to force the collection of his fees, everything on God's earth is exempt, or else the wife owns all the property not exempt, and she is gaining such supremacy that in these days she owns it all; inherited it from her parents who died in the Poor-House.

My advice to elients is, if you are truly aggrieved, select one of the class of lawyers I have mentioned, lay your case truthully and fairly before him, pay him a living fee, and do as he tells you, and I will wager my existence that he will carry you through, and not rob you at the end.

One word of advice to the fraternity and I amdone. Cross-question your client upon all material facts in his case, and if he has no legal claim or defense charge him in advance a quantum meruit fee. To pursue any other course you will be classed among the "Starving Lawyera."

HAYES IN FRISCO.

The President and Wife Attend Church
—Sudden Illness of Bishop Simpson
While in the Pulpit—The President
Receives an Address from Aggrieved
Citizens in Fresne and Tulare Com-

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—President and Mrs. Hayes attended service to-day at the First Methodist Church, on Powell street, near Washington. A congregation assembled which flied the building to its utmost capacity. Bishop Simpson, who is temporarily in the city, flied the pulpit, and had but fairly commenced his sermon when he was taken with a co-chill. He was at once removed to a neighouse, and the announcement was so made to the congregation that his conti improved and the symptoms were fa

Educating Women.

London Telegrani.

Higher education among the middle classes has, within the past few years, wrought a far greater change in the social status of women than all the vaporing wordiness about their abstract rights and wrongs could ever have done; and here, as in other cases, practice has shown its advantage over theory. Secure in the possession of that power which has been aphorastically identified with knowledge, the true "girl of the period" regards as useless and effete all question as to her intellectual equality with man. And well she may do so, considering the evidences of her power and capacity, in the face of the world. Take, for instance, the recenter aminations of London University. In French two ladies stand in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class: while one has obtained honors in Latin, two in English, and two in mathematics. These, together with

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The Chesney's beyond doubt, though but \$6 a set Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden,

Pronunciamente to the public: The best comier is Glenn's Sul MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

MISS RIC

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. Civil Engineering, Cher Degrees conferred. F COSGROVE, Esq., No. so, or to Col. THEO. H VASSAR

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By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 234 and 216 Madison-st. REGULAR TRADE SALE,

to Graceland.
Quilog—At County Hospital, Sept. 10. John Quint, aged 55 Jars. Any communications should be addressed to James M. Reed. Eigin, fil.
127 Pittsburg papers please copy.

BRADSHAW—At the residence of his son John H. Bradshaw, 511 West Monroe-st., William Bradshaw, aged 87 years, formerly of Newark, N. J.

Interment at Machanicaville, N. Y.

Political.
THERE WILL BEA MEETING OF THE WELSE
Gartield and Arthur Club at Carpenter Hall, 21
West Madison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.
THE FOURTH AND FIFTH PRECINCT REPTBlican Clubs of the Sixth Ward will meet this system in Hushl's Hall, Eighteenih-st and Rins lainntav.

THERE WILL BE A MESTING OF THE SIX-teenth Ward Garfield Club, Company C, at head-quarters, 56 Clybourn-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE FOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING WILL

be held to-night in Lower Farwell Hall, and Mr.

John Morrison will lead.

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION.

OUR NEXT SALE. WEDNESDAY, the 15th, at 9:30 a. m., Will be an unusually large and attractive one of Country Buyers seeking Good Goods at Low Figures. We shall show full lines of all our standard ures. We shall show full lines of all our examination and guaranteed goods in Men's, Boys', and Youths' Custom and Hand-Made Goods, Women's, Missea and Children's Sewed and Pegged in large variety, and a fine line of Choice Slippers for the best city trade. Also a Bankrupt Stock of a City Retailer.

Catalogues and sale ready for inspection Mondays.

GEO. P. GONE & CO., Auctionsers.

214 Malaon-&.

By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM a GOLSEN, Prov. WH. A BUTTERS AND AUCTION Sale. Boots, Shoss, Sippers, etc., MONDAY MORS Sept. IS, at 2:30 o'clock. Purniture, Pianos. Chromos, etc., WEDNESI Sept. Id, at 9:30 o'clock.

CANDY.

VOLUME THE TU

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Sept. 14, 15, 16 TWO GOOD EACH D

Among the promine are HANNIS, MONR SETTER, PIEDMONT. CODY, CONVOY, LIDA IAM H., PILOT R., GRE LAH BOY, CLINKER, ROWDY BOY, SOR HUNTER, and LUCY.

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COLLEGIATE AND New Haven, Conn., tory to college, scienti ough physical training ties, etc. Ample opportu ing, etc.

PACKER COLLEGIA lyn Heights, N. Y.—T boarding and day school mence the lith of Septem A. CRITTENDEN, Packe CECILIAN COL dent, angle student, 86.

PARK INSTITUTE PREHOLD INSTI-Boys thoroughly prepar for Business. REV. A. 6 for Young Ladies, 1713 S opens Sept. 22 \$150 A YEAR, BOA



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